THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington, Sept. 12, 1908.

The season is near when the Presient will return to the White House, the Diplomatic Corps in their residences in the West End and when the Cabinet officers will once more occupy their accustomed places in the Departments and at Cabinet meetings. President Roosevelt is expected here next week and notwithstanding the fact that there are two very prominent men trying to succeed him in the Presidential chair, he is easily the most thought of and talked of man in the country, it not in the world. The past summer has been the severest in the way of heat in the memory of man and those cool September days and nights are most grateful to residents and to the returning officials.

The Tuberculosis Congress will meet here in a few days and distinguished specialists from all parts of the world will assemble, read papers and exchance views looking to the possible eradication of the great white plague. The sessions will be open to the public and will no doubt be of interest to many people other than the medical profession.

During the last week, the eyes of Washington and the rest of the world to no little extent have been directed to the remarkable flights of Orville Wright at Fort Myer, near Washington. For Myer, by the way, is no fort at all, but simply a collection of residences for United States Army Officers and of barracks and stables for cavalrymen and their horses. There are usually about two or three hundred men quartered at the place, which is in Virginia, just across the Potomac River from Washington and just back of Arlington and the residence of the late General Robert E. Lee. For the past two or three weeks, Fort Myer has been the center of the balloon and aeroplane experiments of which all the newspapers in the world are telling in flaming headlines and with more or less accurate description. The accomplishment of the Wright Brothers is no doubt very remarkable, and quite unexpectedly Orville Wright, the brother at Fort Myer, has succeeded better than his brother Wilbur in France. Your correspondent spent three or four hours last week waiting to see the flight of the ship, which did not take place until the following day, when I was not there. Since then, three or four fights have been made and the aeroplane, with Wright who from all appearances does not weigh more than a hundred pounds and an army lieutenant, went a number of times around a half mile acre at an everage height of probably fifty feet. Under good weather conditions there is apparently no scientific or mechanical reason why his machine could not fly for a day without ceasing. The only limitations, it appears, would be the endurance of the operator and the quantity of fuel it could carry. Of course the machine is not perfect, nor was the locomotive perfect in a year or two after the first experiments with it. The aeroplane has not yet been tested for rough winds and rain. It cannot be started without being launched from a kind of taboggan inclined plane to give to its first momentum. It can neither be started nor stopped with the nice precision that has been obtained with the automobile or the locomotive. Its commercial value will of course depend largely on improvements yet to be made, but it is a long way past the experimental stage and it is not improbable that in five or ten years men will be able to travel in the air with speed and concors and no companies will be formed to insure their lives.

He Apologized.

Henry, aged three, was left alone with his three-months-old brother. His mother, hearing the baby cry, returned to find out what had happened. "Oh," said Henry, "I choked him a little, but I asked him to 'scuse me."

Boil the Water.

On account of a threatened epidemic of Typhoid Fever due to the low water, would advise everybody in Emporium and surrounding territory to boil all water used for drinking purposez. Boil water one hour, let stand over night, then filter through clean muslin.

H. S. FALK, M. D.,
County Medical Inspector.

Cattle for Sale.

One cow giving milk and two calves born June and July. Just suited for butchering. Inquire at this office or Chas. Edgar, Whittemore Hill. 30tf.

Gaining Friends.

John A. Wykoff, Republican nominee for Associate Judge, visited in Emporium and Shippen this week, calling on the voters. Mr. Wykoff is a gentleman well qualified for the position and when elected will fearlessly and honestly fill the proud position. He is a native of this county and every position of trust or honor has been admirably represented. As County Commissioner(for one term, 1885-86-87, he showed his ability to more than the average. Every position of trust held in Grove township, where he has resided all his life, except when he followed the Flag in 1861, he has repeatedly been re-elected, often being endorsed by the Democratic party.

Again, he is an honest farmer, in fact has been one for many, many years. The farmers demand, as a right, that they be accorded the Associate Judge not having been accorded one since the early days of the organization of this county. Meet him, talk with him and cast your vote for John A. Wykoff, for Associate Judge.

Republican Committee Meet.

The Republican County Committee held a business session last Monday morning, at this place. Almost every district in the county was represented. In addition to the delegates, every county nominee, including the Congressional candidate, was in attendance. Cameron county will give an old-time Republican majority—an honest expression of the Republican voters and honest Democrats. Close up the ranks for the entire Republican ticket, National State and County.

The Emporium Iron and Coal Co.

Mr. C. J. Goodnough, manager of Emporium Iron and Coal Company's coal and coke operations at Canoe Run, informs the PRESS that the new tipple, recently destroyed by fire, will soon be ready for business. The works will soon be in full blast, which means the employment of a large force of miners as well as coke handlers. We are informed that from 150 to 250 men will be employed in mines and on the outside work. This will be good news to all citizens.

Maine Goes Republican—Not as it Did for Gov. Kent—But Enough to Sit Up.

The Republicans carried Maine by a majority of 9,000 and elected all four candidates for Congress and State Auditor. State issues reduced the majority much lower than looked for. When it comes to the Presidential contest Maine will roll up a Gov. Kent majority. The Legislature is Republican as usual. Vermont and Maine can now hug each other.

Rousing Majority.

Congressman Barclay was in town a few hours on Monday evening, having come down from the Curwensville picnic for some needed repairs to his cer. The Congressman feels sanguine as to his success in the district, and feels sure that this will be a rousing Republican year. In this he voices the sentiment of all who are watching the trend of sentiment.—Clearfield Journal.

Run Away.

Last Monday morning, one of F. X. Blumle's beer teams ran away with the load of kegs and bottles. When opposite "Fuze" Smith's feed mill the horses took freight and turning down Wood street made a bee line for Fourth street, upsetting the wagon, throwing Andrew Gallenmiller out and slightly injuring his legs. The team was caught when it reached Fourth street. No damage to horses.

Thank You Kindly.

Our good friends, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Leadbetter, of Rich Valley, kindly remembered ye editor and family with a basket of delicious sweet corn and nice ripe tomatoes. Thanks, many thanks, friends. Farmer Leadbetter knows how to grow vegetables and sells them right, too.

Green Corn and Baked Bean Supper.

There will be a green corn and baked bean supper at the home of Frank Craven, Rich Valley, Saturday evening, Sept. 19th. For benefit of the Pastor. All are cordially invited. Remember the date.

Emmanuel Church Notice.

Sept. 20th, 14th Sunday after Trinity: 8 a. m., Celebration of the Holy Communion; 10:30 a. m., Morning Prayer and Ante-Communion. Sermon on Our Lord's Ministry of Healing. The offerings will be for Diocesan Missions. 7:30 p. m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Dynamite Explosion Injures F. T. Beers

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 15.—Twenty three hundred pounds of Dynamite exploded in the plant of the Atlantic Dynamite Company to-day, and D. R. Webber, an employee was blown to pieces and general superintendent, F. T. Beers, was severely injured.—Phila. Record.

Mr. Beers will be remembered by all of our townspeople as he recently left here for Barksdale, Wis., where the plant is situated. We are pleased to state that Mr. Beers was not very seriously injured. Mr. H. C. Olmsted received a telegram from his daughter, Mrs. F. T. Beers, which stated that her her husband would be able to resume his work in a short time.

St. Mark's Church Reception.

A reception in the form of a surprise was tendered the Rev. Father T. B. Downey, in honor of his home coming, from a three months vacation in the West, at the Opera House, last Monday evening. A farewell reception was given at the same time to Rev. Father J. J. Kearns, who had charge of the Parish during Father Downey's absence, the congregation as well as many others of our towns people, regret the departure of Father Father Kearns from our midst, as he has become very popular with all, during his stay in Emporium. Father Kearns will locate at Greenville, Pa., for the present, where he will assist his brother who is priest in charge of that Parish. A short programme was rendered during the evening as follows: Overture, Quinn Orchestra; Address of Welcome, Mr. B. Egan; Presentation, by Mr. A. F. Vogt, of a gold watch to Father Downey. Response, Father Downey; Vocal Solo, Mrs. Jerome Bell; Presentation by James Haley of a gold watch to Father Kearns, followed by a response by Vather Kearns; Piano Duet, Mrs. Josephine Woodley and Miss Ida Seger; Song, Miss Zeta Wells. Father Kearns was also remembered by the altar boys, who served him while here, by a gift. Following the programme refreshments were served and dancing closed the events of the evening. The reception was a very enjoyable affair and while Father Downey was welcomed back to his parish yet it is with regret that the members of the Parish see Father Kearns leave. He will always be remembered by the Parish and the best wishes go with him to his new field of labor. Visiting priests from out of towu were: Father Becker, of Port Allegany, Father Shenan, of Coudersport and Father O'Brien, of Austin.

Former Cameron County Popular Lumberman in Mississippi.

J. R. Buckwalter, of Wingate, Miss., was in the city this afternoon enroute to Union, Miss, where he goes to close the final arrangements in the consumption of one of the largest lumber development deals incident to this section of South Mississippi since the panic.

Mr. Buckwalter owns 14,000 acres of the finest timber lands in Newton and Neshoba counties. To this he is preparing to add 6,000 acres more, making a magnificent tract of 20,000 acres.

Present plans contemplate the erection of an immense steel mill near Newton on the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City railroad and the building of 15 miles of standard guage railroad. The first six miles of the road will be rushed to completion and the rest will be built as needed.

From an altogether reliable source the News learns that Mr. Buckwalter has already secured bids from the United States Steel Corporation and the Virginia Bridge Company on a modern steel mill of 60 thousand feet a day capacity, with provisions for enlargement as the occasion may demand.

Most of the rights of way for the railroad have also been secured and the probabilty is that active work will begin on the big industry before the first of October.—Hattiesburg, (Miss.) News.

The many Cameron county friends of John R. Buckwalter wish him well in his extensive investment. He is a hustler and makes business for any community where he puts down his stake. A gentleman 365 days in a year, reliable and as good as gold, he will be invaluable to that section. Just such men as Mr. Buckwalter are needed in the South.

Pony and Colt for Sale.

Saddle pony and year old colt for sale. Reasonable figure. Inquire, R. K. Mickey, Novelty Incandescent Lamp Company, Emporium, Pa. 24-5

Death of an Esteemed Cameron County Lady.

Mrs. B. J. Collins, wife of B. J. Collins, a well known and prominent farmer of Huntley, Pa., died at the family residence at noon, Thursday, Sept 10th. The cause of her death was chronic dyspepsia, from which she has been a sufferer for the past three years. About three months ago the disease took a serious turn and despite every effort that could be made by the best medical skill, death claimed her at the hour of noon Thursday and she passed peacefully away.

Mrs. Collins was formerly Miss Mary Fleming and was born at Chatham Run, Clinton county, this state, on Jan. 20th, 1853. She and Mr. Collins were married in 1878 and are survived by her husband, two sons and two daughters, also two sisters and one brother. The children are Charles F. Collins, of Hicks Run, Pa., Mrs. C. J. Miller, Clyde and Frieda Collins, the latter three residing at the family residence in Huntley. Mr. John P. Flemming, Mrs. Gertrude Swoyer and Miss Dorothy Flemming, of Lock Haven, being her brother and sisters respectively—County Superintendent of schools, Miss Mattie M. Collins, of Emporium, being her sister-in-law.

The funeral was held from the family residence, Saturday, Sept. 12th. The Rev. Conway Wing Dickson, of Sinnamahoning officiating. The funeral was in charge of undertaker Charles W. Rishell, of the LaBar Undertaking establishment, of Emporium, and the remains were interred in the family lot in the Huntley cemetery.

The death of Mrs Collins is a severe blow to Mr. Collins and family as well as to her many friends. Mr. Collins had made vast improvements on his home and farms in order to enjoy the fruits of his lifetime of labor with his loving helpmate but death has changed it all. Mrs. Collins was a true christian lady and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. The PRESS joins with the entire community in extending heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their great sorrow.

The following people were among those who attended the funeral: Asa Collins, of Conneaut, Ohio; William Jordan, of Benezette; John P. Fleming, Mrs. Gertrude Swoyer and Miss Dorothy Flemming, Lock Haven; Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. John Beck, Mrs. Effie Fawcett and Mrs. F. M. Shafer, Emporium; Mr. and Mrs. David Clark, Johnsonburg; Joel Jordan, Emporium; Mr. and Mrs. John Geason, S. P. Kreider and daughter, Mrs. Roy Kreider, Mrs. Joseph Polley, Mr. Thomas Inman and Daniel Dailey, Driftwood; O. L. Bailey and family, Geo. Darrin, Mrs. John Wykoff, Sinnamahoning; Mrs. Brooks and daughter, Sterling Run; C. W. Barr, and Geo. Wylie, Pine street; Walter Barr and wife, Hicks Run. JFS.

The County Sunday School Convention.

The Seventh-Annual Convention o the County Sunday School Association will he held in the Presbyterian Church, Sept. 29th and 30th. The following order will be followed:

Tuesday, Sept. 29th, 7:30 p. m., Devotional Service in charge of Rev. J. F. Anderson; addresses by Hon. Josiah Howard and Rev. Conway W. Dickson. The subject of the latter, The Relation of Parents to the Sunday School.

Wednesday, Sept. 30th, 10:30 a. m. Devotional services. Reports of delegates. Address by Mr. W. D. Reel, Phila., The County Association Standard. Address by Miss Ermina C. Lincoln, Phila., The Need of Child Study.

2 p. m., Devotional service. Address by Miss Lincoln, Problems with the Beginners. Round-Table Conference, conducted by Mr. Reel. Business session.

7:30 p. m., Devotional service. Address by Miss Lincoln, the Program in the Primary Department. Address by Mr. Reel.

Pennsylvania Trackwalker Attacked.

Special to the Press.

About three o'clock Monday morning, Oswald Miller, night trackwalker for the P. R. R. Co., at Driftwood, was attacked by some person or persons, unknown, while making his last trip eastward. The attack occurred about three and one-fourth miles east of Driftwood Station. Mr. Miller says he was at first greeted by a shower of stones and was then fired upon twice, but fortunately he was not injured by either the stones or shots. This is the fourth trackwalker who has been shot at near here since last February. The Company's, as well as the local police, are making every effort to secure the miscreants. S.

Cameron County Fair.

The Cameron County Fair that is in progress this week, to all appearances, is the most successful of all previous fairs. The display of vegetables and farm produce is the finest ever seen on the Keystone grounds, while the fancy work and displays of baked goods, confectionery, canned fruits and flowers surpass all other years. A miniature saw mill made by Mr. Lee Lewis, of Rich Valley, is certainly perfect in every detail and shows great skill and handiwork in its construction. The large loaf of bread, from the popular bakery of Mrs. C. G. Schmidt, shows that her bakers know how to make good bread. The booth of our enterprising dry goods merchant, Mr. R. Kuehne, has a fine display of merchandise, and our county would be far better if we had a few more such men as Mr. Kuehne. F, V. Heilman & Co., our hustling hardware firm has a good assortment in display, from their store on Fourth street. Mr. Joseph Meisel, is doing a rushing business with his famous I. X. L., ice cream cones, and various articles that attract attention at such times. The Emporium Concrete Company, the modern stone makers, has some articles on exhibition, that are well worth mention and every one should not fail to see them. The Methodist ladies, are there with a bountiful supply of good things to eat and where you may be sure of a good meal, all home made. With several attractions on the grounds and a fine programme every day consisting of all sports, such as races of different kinds, greased pole, and fine ball games and Fisks Juvenile Band every afternoon to liven up the time, the hours will speed away in one grand round of pleasure. Every year brings a better fair, as this year far surpasses any other, let next year be still better. The committee in charge are attending faithfully to the work and deserve great praise and credit for a most successful fair.

The first prize in the baby contest was won by Mrs. Chas. Hockley's baby while second honors were won by Mrs. Whitehouse's baby.

Hughes Nominated On First Ballot

Charles E. Hughes of New York, was nominated on Tuesday by the Republican State convention by an overwhelming majority on the first ballot, to succeed himself as Governor of the State of New York. He received 827 votes out of a possible 1,009 as against 151 for James W. Wadsworth.

Athletic Association.

Emporium High School has formed an athletic association, with the following officers: President, Prof. C. E. Plasterer; Vice President, Gordon Vogt, Secretary and Treasurer, Richard Kuehne. The Association starts with thirty members and expects soon to have a Gymp. Building of their own at Keystone Park. This new enterprise should be encouraged and every encouragement bestowed upon them. Help the boys.

Narrow Escape.

While coming across the railroad track in front of his hotel at Sizerville last Monday morning in his auto, Hon. F. D. Councilman had a very narrow escape. Not noticing the approach of the 8:30 train, which was running at a high rate of speed his machine was struck and completely demolished while Mr. Councilman escaped without injury.

For Sale.

1000 strawberry plants, pedigree stock, grown from R. M. Kellogg, Co., thoroughbred, for variety and price call on Herbert Day, at Tannery Office. 29-3t.

Good Things for Customers.

The Misses Ludlam have returned from the cities, where they puchased the fall styles. Watch for their new "ad" in the PRESS which will be full of good things for their customers.

The Pennsylvania State College continues to give free Correspondence Courses in Agriculture to all who are interested, and who are unable to attend the college in person. Instruction is given in thirty-two different subjects. Being supported by state appropriation, no fee is required for either enrollment or instruction. A circular describing these Courses and blank application for enrollment may be had by addressing the Superintennent of Correspondence Courses at State College, Centre county, Pa.

Jas. Roach, while coming from the fair grounds last evening fell through the railroad bridge and was severely cut about the face.

THE WEATHER.
FRIDAY Fair.
SATURDAY Rain.
SUNDAY Rain.

ASSETS
First National Bank,
EMPORIUM, PA.
At the close of business Sept. 16, 1908,
$776,487.24

PUT IT OVER THE PLATE

You've got $1.00 in your pocket right now and your salary coming the last of the month. The man standing next to you has got that much in his pocket and $300 in this bank. Suppose both of you were taken sick to-morrow and were to stay sick for a month or so. Maybe you could borrow from your friends, and maybe you couldn't.

Either way, it would be embarrassing. But he can borrow from his friend the bank account—a friend that never fails and is always Johnny on the-spot. You'r $1.00 will open a bank account.

INTEREST PAID ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

DR. LEON REX FELT,
DENTIST.
Rockwell Block, Emporium, Pa.

DR. H. W. MITCHELL,
DENTIST,
(Successor to Dr. A. B. Mead.)
Office over A. F. Vogt's Shoe Store,
Emporium, Pa. 12y

DEATH S DOINGS

FELT.

The funeral of MRS. ALICE HORNER-FELT, aged 61 years, (wife of our townsman, Mr. J. Pitt Felt, President of the Emporium Milling Company), took place last Thursday afternoon from the family residence, corner of Broad and Fifth streets. The attendance of friends and relatives was very large, attesting the high esteem the deceased was held. Beautiful floral offerings received from Olean, N. Y., Madison, N. J., Johnstown, Pa., and other towns, including Emporium. The services were conducted by Rev. G. Pitt Beers, supplying the Baptist charge at this place. His address is highly spoken of as an eloquent effort. It was right and proper that the Rev. gentleman should officiate, on account of the life long close friendship that existed between the deceased's family and the family of the Rev. gentleman—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Beers.

A quartet, composed of Mr. H. C. Olmsted, Misses Myrtle, Vera and Mr. Herbert Olmsted rendered several selections in a highly creditable manner—as they only can do so well.

The following relatives and friends from out of town were in attendance: E. F. Felt and wife, Johnstown, Pa.; Mrs. S. S. Chapman, Smyrna, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Sage, Mr. John Sloan. Olean, N. Y.; Mrs. Chas. W. Shaffer, New York.

We remembered the deceased, when we were a young man, in connection with other ladies appeared upon every occasion when voices were needed and her services could be depended upon at all times, whether for church, funeral, concerts, etc., regardless of sect. Our only regret is that our absence from home prevented are doing her that honor that she richly observed. We shall always remember her pleasantly as a young lady, and devoted wife and mother. Her sweet character has left a monument for others to follow. We know she rests in peace

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GARRET.

Walter Garret, formerly a resident of Gardeau, this couny, but who has resided at Chicago for some years, died at Hot Springs, Ark., Tuesday, Sept. 8, where he had recently went in the hope that the change would benefit him in health. The cause of his death was tuberculosis. His remains were brought to this place on Monday afternoon and taken to the residence of his sister Mrs. Frank Phailon on East Allegany avenue. The funeral was held Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, Rev. Shriner of the Free Methodist church officiated. Deceased was 36 years of age, and is survived by a wife, one sister, Mrs. Frank Phailon of this place and one brother, Earl Garret of Chicago.

DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve is the best thing to use for piles. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

Religious.

Rev. J. D. Martin, D. D., of Philadelphia will preach in the Methodist Episcopal church, next Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. T. S. Wilcox, D. D., District Superintendent, will preach.

For Sale.

A sixteen inch water motor fan; used only six weeks; for sale cheap. Apply to Ed. Blinzler, Emporium, Pa. 24-tf

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion: 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Marshal Your Forces.

No mind, no intellect is powerful or great enough to attract wealth while the mental attitude is turned away from it, facing in the other direction. One of the greatest problems of modern science is to discover means by which the great energies of forces which are going to waste all about us may be utilized, says Orison Swett Marden in Success Magazine. It is a well-known fact that the finest locomotive yet made has succeeded in utilizing only about fifteen per cent. of the energy of its fuel. Eighty-five per cent. of the sun's force stored up in the coal is lost. Great forces of nature are everywhere going to waste because man does not know how to control them, to marshal them, to harness them to his uses. On every hand we see great human ability doing the work of mediocrity or running to waste; splendid possibilities in rags and hovels; men of quality and talent living shiftlessly in narrowness and squalor; thousands of men and women, who have reached their gray-hair period, having still 75, 80 or 90 per cent. of their ability undeveloped, untouched. They are small, mean and pinched, when, had they discovered themselves and demanded the best of themselves, they might have been large, broad, full and complete.

Santo Domingo is finding American supervision of the finances an excellent and profitable thing. A letter from W. E. Pulliam, United States receiver of customs at Santo Domingo, to the bureau of insular affairs at Washington, gives interestng information as to the changed condition of affairs. An immense improvement in the financial condition of the republic is seen. Mr. Pulliam states that the income for the present fiscal year is estimated at $3,948,000, the largest in the history of the country. After deducting the $1,200,000 which according to the terms of the agreement will be set aside this year to apply to the foreign bond payments, a handsome sum will be left for home use. One of the best results of the honest and effective collection and application of the revenue under American supervision is the toning up imparted to the public service generally. The United States of course has nothing to do with the interior administration of Santo Domingo, but appreciative native officials are looking on and learning how.

Here is a new sort of infant prodigy. A little girl of five years, the daughter of respectable working people in one of the most populous quarters of Paris, seems to have established a record in juvenile crime. Some time ago she tried to cut out her little brother's tongue with a knife. She has tried to burn the house down, having taken care to soak beds and furniture with petroleum. Such a terror did she become in the neighborhood that she was commonly called the "baby devil." The public institutions, where she was sent, considered her an abnormality and refused to keep her. She has tried to stab a man. Her performances so disturbed the neighbors that her unfortunate parents were ordered from their poor lodgings by a bailiff. Now the authorities have taken charge of this terrible little creature, who seems to be the kind of degenerate recently described by Prof. Lombroso, an inheritor of the sins of many forbears.

Recent occurrences in Canada and in some western states emphasize the necessity for better protection against forest fires. In addition to the fatalities trees worth millions of dollars have been destroyed, and in many respects the damage is irreparable. There is much to learn in the way of averting such disasters. In the national and state reservations, as a rule, the forests are guarded with a fair degree of efficiency, but in other areas it seems easy to start and difficult to check a forest fire. It might be well to emulate the example shown in the scientific forestry of Europe, where the cutting of timber is carefully regulated. Dead trees and underbrush are removed and every precaution against a conflagration is enforced.

SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE? MR. BRYAN'S VERSION.

BRYAN'S PET THEORY

BANK GUARANTEE SCHEME SHOWN TO BE DEFECTIVE.

Institutions Would Be Unable to Realize on Assets in Times of Panic—Latest of Commoner's Hobbies Proven Impractical.

During his extended career as a statesman of presidential aspirations Mr. Bryan has shown a remarkable facility for taking up with theories in statescraft, the crudeness and impracticability of which have been easily demonstrable. And concerning his free coinage of silver and his government ownership of railroads hobbies the demonstrations seem to have been plain enough to convince even himself of their erroneous assumptions, as there is not a word in the latest Bryan platform advocating either of these aforetime Bryan doctrines. But in the Oklahoma scheme to have the state create and maintain a special fund for the guarantee of deposits in banks Mr. Bryan felt so sure that he had at last come across something of high political value and a scheme, moreover, that would stand the severest scrutiny that he adopted it and had it incorporated in the Denver platform.

In less than two months following the formal adoption by the Democratic presidential candidate of this new scheme of finance it has been reduced to an absurdity by more than one method of analysis. In Oklahoma, where the plan is now operative and applicable to all state banks, the following facts indicative of its defectiveness have become apparent: The Oklahoma law provides that the fund created for the protection of bank depositors shall be invested in state securities known as state warrants, which bear three per cent. interest annually. Now it has developed with a clearness which is apparent to the most casual observer that the state, in time of panic, when it would be absolutely necessary to have the guarantee fund ready and available, will find itself loaded up with a form of security which would find no sale whatever on the market during panicky times except at a ruinous discount. Banks fail generally because they are unable to realize upon their assets, and Oklahoma, loaded up with its own promises to pay, would not in a panic season be able to turn those promises into cash.

As a national system, instead of a state system, the bank guarantee scheme is equally defective, though for other reasons. The palpable fact that it would tax the conservatively managed savings banks and conservative institutions generally to make good the losses sustained by depositors in banks associated with speculative interests is alone sufficient to condemn the latest of Mr. Bryan's political hobbies.

The Verdict of Business.

The business world is for Taft with intelligible unanimity. South and north the inrush of business judgment is that Taft is sane and safe—progressive but not radical, modern but not reactionary. The mail that pours into Judge Taft's hopper is big with Democratic assurances that south and north the men who first do things with their minds irrespective of party, will vote for Taft as they have twice voted for Roosevelt. Maryland will surely sidestep Bryan. There is one contested section—the middle west. Bryan's defeat next November will be more overwhelming than it was in November, 1900.—Lewiston Journal.

Taft as People's Proxy.

"Shall the people rule?" thunders Mr. Bryan. They shall, Peerless Leader; they shall. And in the opinion of the gentlemen who hypothecate large sums of money on election propositions a considerable plurality of them will vote for Taft as their proxy.

The Rude Awakening.

A Missouri man is winning notice by dreaming that Mr. Bryan will land in the White House this time. How remarkably like Mr. Bryan this man is, and the similarity is carried to the point where they both wake up, also.

BRYAN AND THE FARMERS.

Prospect of "Free Wool" Not Alluring to Western Rancher.

The Democratic plank promising "a reduction of the tariff upon the necessaries of life" seems to us harmless, even admirable, but it is loaded and aimed at the heart which beats for the poor farmer. The above simple phrase being translated into a shorter and uglier form spells "free wool," and that means the enmity of that class for whose pennies Mr. Bryan made such a heart to heart appeal the other day. It is all right in the east to crush the wicked combination of wool buyers who are keeping down the price of the farmers' wool, and keeping up the price of the people's clothes. But in the west this means the annulment of the sacred clause putting up the price of the farmers' sheep.

Did not the census of sheep show a falling off of ten millions during the last Democratic administration, and has the poor farmer yet recovered from that massacre of the innocent sheep, like that now prepared for himself to make a Bryan holiday? Has not the price of "Territory, best fine staple, clean," risen from 30 cents to 60 cents under Republican administration, and shall the hands af the clock be turned backward? In other words, will the farmer chip in for Bryan and free wool? We trow not. Bryan and ruin look alike to the western rancher, and he would rather vote for the Old Boy himself.

Bryan's Sweet Singer.

While the treasurer of the Democratic party listens to the jingle of the dimes and dollars he composes lyrics. It is said that he is depended upon by the candidate to supply him with plaintive melodies guaranteed to reach and to teach the masses. When the dollars are not running in such a stream as to distract the treasurer he gets en rapport with the muse of melody and then from his quarters come enchanting strains. Those about his locality are caught with the sweet pleas for the support of the twice-tried and three-times-willing Willie.

The newspaper men have their souls tuned to the enchanting strains, as they are the "dog" on which the songs of the inspired minstrel of the redoubtable nominee are tried. Mr. Bryan has the full paraphernalia of a touring candidate in search of a job. His one-night stands will be enlivened by the dulcet strains of the song that tells of his weariless wandering toward the White House. There is no doubt about Mr. Bryan's ability to secure cheap attractions from dollar dinners to dime ditties.

Mr. Bryan and Radicalism.

Owing to the pernicious activity of President Roosevelt radicalism has gained a stronghold in the ranks of the Republican party, and as Mr. Taft has declared unqualified adherence to the doctrines and policies of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Bryan finds himself on common ground with his opponent. Instead of being called upon to defend his views, he now makes citations from the statements and utterances of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft in support of his contentions. And this he does in the cleverest and most adroit manner, using the remarks of his opponent and the present occupant of the presidential chair as a basis for a sweeping arraignment and indictment of the party in power. In thus training the guns of his political opponents on themselves he shows that he is a dialectician of the highest order. Despite the nature of his logic, however, we doubt that intelligent voters are any more ready to accept him for the presidency than they were eight and 12 years ago.—New York Financial Chronicle.

When Parker Ran.

Alton B. Parker assures a California reporter that the "Democrats are alive and very much alive." Mr. Parker could make it interesting by explaining the moribund condition of the party when he ran for president. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Before proclaiming that there will be no "big stick" in evidence in the event of his election Mr. Bryan should have consulted the people. Many of them seem to like the big stick idea.

TAFT DELIVERS MANY SPEECHES

IN A SHORT TOUR THAT BEGAN AT SANDUSKY AND ENDED AT CINCINNATI.

THE POLICIES OF ROOSEVELT

Will be Sustained by Him If He Is Elected President Is a Promise Made—Talks on Tariff Revision and Labor.

Cincinnati, O. — That William H. Taft will make an extensive tour of the United States before the November election is announced as the determination of the candidate. Mr. Taft will rely on the record made by himself Tuesday as proof of his ability to make good in a campaign of travel.

He said in his first speech of the day at Sandusky that if elected president he would devote his best energies to constructive recommendations to congress for legislation which would clinch the Roosevelt policies of business honesty. At the same time he made it clear that the regulation by the government of interstate business should be not only sound in legal principle, but that the interpretation and enforcement of the law should be both clear and speedy, to the end that legitimate aggregations of capital should not be prevented and that confidence in the commercial ability of the country should be on the firmest possible basis. Mr. Taft also pledged himself to further the policy of government supervision of the issue of stocks and bonds of interstate railways.

Mr. Taft began the day with an address to the veterans at the Soldiers' home at Sandusky. He talked patriotism and politics and was cordially received.

Then came the principal speech of the day to an audience which filled the Sandusky opera house. At 1:40 o'clock the start was made for Cincinnati.

Ten minutes later at Castalia the candidate received not only the cheers of the populace, but a huge bouquet of garden flowers tossed to him on the rear of his car by a bevy of children. At York an instant's stop allowed but few words and a cheer. It was at Clyde, after an introduction to a large crowd by Representative Mouser, that the candidate talked tariff revision along protection lines. The Republican party, he said, had not abandoned this principle.

Tiffin was next on the map and Mr. Taft and Mrs. Taft left the train and mounted a stand near the station, which was decorated with flowers and crowded with a bevy of "Old Glory girls" in blue. Here Mr. Taft gave his views on labor. He opposed class legislation, but favored such enactments as would place labor on an equal footing with capital in making contracts for service. The Tiffin crowd numbered a thousand.

Springfield and Dayton vied with each other for the biggest crowds of the day and each was expressive of enthusiasm. Red fire and torches helped the crowds at Middletown and Franklin and the speaking time was limited.

TELLS OF A SUICIDE PACT.

Woman Relates Sensational Story in Connection With the Death of an Omaha Doctor.

Omaha, Neb. — The coroner's inquest into the death of Dr. Frederick H. Rustin, who was found fatally shot at the door of his home in this city last week, developed several sensations Tuesday. Mrs. Abbie Rice, the woman who was last known to be in Dr. Rustin's company on the night of his death, declared that Rustin had been talking of committing suicide, but that he wished to disguise the act so as to protect his life insurance for the benefit of his family.

After much importunity he induced her to promise to kill him and then take her own life. Arrangements to this end were made for Friday night, August 28, but her nerve failed. On Tuesday night following, Dr. Rustin pointed out to her on the street car a man who, he said, had promised to do the deed, saying it would be done that night.

She identified Charles E. Davis, a clerk in a local bank and a member of a prominent family, as the man referred to by Dr. Rustin.

Davis was placed on the stand and testified that he attempted to commit suicide on the night in question, by taking drugs furnished by Dr. Rustin, but denied that he promised to kill the doctor, or that he had anything to do with the latter's death. He said the drugs taken made him sick and he vomited, thus saving his life. He gave no special reason for wishing to end his life except that he had no desire to live. He said he had made previous attempts at suicide.

A Gift to the Nation.

Oyster Bay, N. Y. — Constitution Island, in the Hudson river, off West Point, has been presented to the United States government by Margaret Sage, wife of the late Russell Sage, and Miss Anna Warner.

Legislature Is Deadlocked.

Des Moines, Ia. — True to their pledge to each other, 42 stand pat Republicans in the legislature Tuesday prevented the election of Gov. Cummins to the United States senate.

A WOEFUL WASTE OF WEALTH

YEAR 1908 IS A RECORD BREAKER FOR FOREST FIRES.

Value of Timber Burned This Year Is Enough to Provide a Big Navy of Battleships.

Washington, D. C. — The forest fires which have just laid waste whole counties in Minnesota and Michigan and extended intot Wisconsin, destroying many towns and making thousands of persons homeless, have focused the attention of government officials here as well as state forest officers on the enormous losses of forest wealth which will be on record for the year 1908.

In the whole northern half of the United States from coast to coast it is likely that the year will go down as one of the worst in the last quarter century. The latest disasters in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin are the worst of the many that have visited the lake states this year. The Pacific coast, the Rocky Mountain and the New England states and Canada have had a thorough and in some cases a continuous experience in fire. Forest service officials say it is doubtful if this year's actual losses from forest fires in all parts of the country will ever be known, but it is certain that they will run up so high in the millions that the country will be startled when a compilation of statistics at the end of the season makes it possible to give even the most conservative figures.

They point out that were all the timber burned up this year in all parts of the country converted into cash, it could provide for a good sized navy of first class battleships. The fires have started a widespread movement in many states to check them by adopting rational systems of fire protection.

BRYAN TALKS IN OHIO.

Makes a Number of Speeches While on a Trip from Columbus to Wheeling.

Wheeling, W. Va. — William Jennings Bryan was West Virginia's guest Friday afternoon and night. A royal welcome was accorded him as his private car, containing himself and party and a big reception committee crossed the Ohio river and entered this city. The river front was a mass of humanity and as Democracy's leader stepped on the West Virginia soil he was cheered to the echo. His car was stopped directly in front of the hotel, but so great was the crowd that even combined efforts of the police could not prevent him from being forced to struggle his way through.

The visit to Wheeling was the climax of an eventful day in Ohio. From the time the Democratic candidate arrived at Columbus, early in the morning, until he crossed the Ohio river into West Virginia, the crowds which gathered along the line of travel made insistent demands for his appearance and to "talk to us a little."

SMALL GAINS ARE NOTED.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Finance and Trade.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Small gains are the rule in trade reports, although changes are often insignificant and it is only in the aggregate that any tangible progress can be discerned. Interruption of a holiday made comparisons with the same week last year unusually adverse, but industrial reports indicate that much machinery that has been idle for many months resumed after Labor day.

Production of pig iron is now at a higher rate than at any previous time this year and many hands have returned to work at textile mills, while shipping departments in all wearing apparel houses are beginning to feel the pressure of demand for fall and winter trade. Depleted stocks in the hands of country merchants and confidence in steady improvement in business encourage producers.

MARINES WIN DRYDEN TROPHY

Ohio Militiamen Took Second Prize in the Shooting at Sea Girt.

Sea Girt, N. J. — The United States marine corps, winner of the majority of the victories during the present shooting tournament, is the proud possessor of the Dryden trophy. A team of eight riflemen from Ohio took the lead at the opening of the match Friday and maintained it at 600 yards, but at the final stage, 1,000 yards, the marines forged to the front, winning handily from two other regular service teams and five state teams. The trophy is valued at $4,000. In addition to the trophy, the winning team receives $150. Second prize, $100, was won by Ohio and third prize, $50, by the United States infantry.

Wright Sets a New Mark.

Washington, D. C.—In a flight lasting one hour, ten minutes and 26 seconds, Orville Wright on Friday surpassed all his previous exploits for a time and distance flight for a heavier than air machine.

Taft and Bryan to Meet in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill. — Judge Taft and William J. Bryan are to be the guests of honor at the annual banquet of the Chicago Association of Commerce at the Auditorium on the evening of October 7.

RAILROADS WIN VICTORY IN COURT

COMMODITIES CLAUSE OF HEPBURN LAW IS DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

TWO FEDERAL COURT JUDGES,

Gray and Dallas Agree That Law to Prohibit Railroads Carrying Any Article Mined or Produced by Them Is Invalid.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Declaring it to be drastic, harsh and unreasonable and an invasion of the rights of the states and therefore repugnant to the constitution, the United States circuit court for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania on Thursday dismissed the suits of the federal government to enforce the commodities clause of the Hepburn railroad act against the anthracite coal carrying railroads of this state. Judge George Gray and George M. Dallas filed opinions dismissing the suits and Judge Joseph Buffington dissented, but did not file an opinion. The commodities clause prohibits railroad companies to transport in interstate commerce any article or commodity manufactured, mined or produced by them or under their authority.

The case was argued in June, Attorney General Bonaparte delivering the principal argument for the government. The effect of the commodities clause if constitutional would be to confine the mining of anthracite coal by the railroads for use in Pennsylvania only, or compel the railroads to sell all the mining property they are interested in.

The decision of the court did not come as a great surprise. It is almost certain that the case will be appealed directly to the United States supreme court.

Judge Gray in his opinion discussed at great length the limitations put upon congress by the constitution and concluded as follows:

"From every point of view which we have been able to approach the question, the unreasonableness and consequent invalidity of this so-called 'commodities clause' is apparent."

BRYAN ASSAILS CANNON.

Nebraskan Denies That He Is Worth a Million, as Stated by Speaker of the House.

Evansville, Ind. — Pensonal onslaughts on Speaker Joseph G. Cannon of the national house of representatives were made Thursday by William J. Bryan in the course of his travels through Illinois. The Democratic candidate attacked Mr. Cannon from all sides. He charged the speaker with being a favorite with predatory corporations, with having strangled reform legislation and with having falsified the facts with regard to Mr. Bryan's wealth.

Mr. Bryan bided his time before giving vent to his utterances until he had reached Speaker Cannon's congressional district, when a short stay was made at Toledo, Ill. A great crowd had assembled to hear him and the Nebraskan immediately launched into his philippic against the speaker. Moving on from Toledo, Mr. Bryan repeated his remarks at Newton, Ill.

In great detail Mr. Bryan gave figures showing how his money had been acquired from the day he entered congress until the present time. He denied emphatically that he was worth $1,000,000 and fixed the amount of his "earthly possessions" at $150,000 as the extreme limit.

BULLETS FOR FIVE.

One Man Is Killed and Four Others are Wounded During a Shooting Affray.

Richwood, W. Va. — One man was shot and killed, another perhaps fatally wounded and three others hurt in a shooting affray here late Wednesday night, said to have been the outgrowth of bad feeling between local police authorities and the deputy United States marshal.

The dead:

Deputy Marshal William Rutherford.

Officer Craft and Chief Bryant had arrested two men for drunkenness and were taking them to the police station when Deputy Marshal Rutherford appeared and, it is said, demanded their release. When this was refused Rutherford began firing at the officers. Bryant was shot in the right arm, but with his left hand he fired a bullet which struck Rutherford above the right eye, killing him.

Elliott and the unknown man were wounded during the exchange of shots.

Davis Is Charged With Murder.

Omaha, Neb. — County Attorney English filed a complaint Thursday against Charles E. Davis, charging him with murder in the first degree in connection with the shooting of Dr. Frederick Rustin. The time of the hearing was not set.

Receivership for a Fish Firm.

Chicago, Ill.—The fish and oyster firm of A. Booth & Co. was placed in the hands of a receiver by Judge Bethea in the federal district court Thursday.

A TEXAS CLERGYMAN

Speaks Out for the Benefit of Suffering Thousands.

Rev. G. M. Gray, Baptist Clergyman, of Whitesboro, Tex., says: "Four years ago I suffered misery with lumbago. Every movement was one of pain. Doan's Kidney Pills removed the whole difficulty after only a short time. Although I do not like to have my name used publicly, I make an exception in this case, so that other sufferers from kidney trouble may profit by my experience."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

AN OPTICAL ILLUSION.

The Professor—How remarkable! I can distinctly see a man in the moon. What an exceedingly plain person.

THREE CURES OF ECZEMA.

Woman Tells of Her Brother's Terrible Suffering—Two Babies Also Cured —Cuticura Invaluable.

"My brother had eczema three different summers. Each summer it came out between his shoulders and down his back, and he said his suffering was terrible. When it came on the third summer, he bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and gave it a faithful trial. Soon he began to feel better and he cured himself entirely of eczema with Cuticura. A lady in Indiana heard of how my daughter, Mrs. Miller, had cured her little son of terrible eczema by the Cuticura Remedies. This lady's little one had the eczema so badly that they thought they would lose it. She used Cuticura Remedies and they cured her child entirely, and the disease never came back. Mrs. Sarah E. Lusk, Coldwater, Mich., Aug. 15 and Sept. 2, 1907."

On Trial.

A Scotchman stood beside the bed of his dying wife, and in tearful accents asked was there anything he could do for her.

"Yes, Sandie," she said; "I'm hoping you'll bury me in Craeburn kirkyard."

"But, my lass," he cried, "only think of the awful expense! Would ye no be comfortable here in Aberdeen?"

"No, Sandie; I'd no rest in my grave unless I were buried in Craeburn."

"It's too much you're askin'," said the loving husband, "and I cannot promise ye ony such thing."

"Then, Sandie, I'll no give you ony peace until my bones are at rest in my native parish."

"Ah, weel, Maggie," said he, "I'll just gie ye a three-month trial in Aberdeen, an' see how ye get along."

How Hammer of Death Struck James.

The old parish church of Plumstead, which has just been reopened, is probably at least 1,000 years old. The picturesque churchyard, a cherished haunt of the poet Bloomfield during his visits to Shooter's Hill, contains a delightfully choice "derangement of epitaphs." One of these, on "Master James Darling, aged ten," teaches a lesson of moderation during the present cherry season to the youth of other places besides Plumstead. Speaking from his tombstone, Master Darling exclaims:

"The hammer of Death was give to me
For eating the cherries off the tree."

MOTHER AND CHILD

Both Fully Nourished on Grape-Nuts.

The value of this famous food is shown in many ways, in addition to what might be expected from its chemical analysis.

Grape-Nuts food is made of whole wheat and barley, is thoroughly baked for many hours and contains all the wholesome ingredients in these cereals.

It contains also the phosphate of potash grown in the grains, which Nature uses to build up brain and nerve cells.

Young children require proportionately more of this element because the brain and nervous system of the child grows so rapidly.

A Va. mother found the value of Grape-Nuts in not only building up her own strength but in nourishing her baby at the same time. She writes:

"After my baby came I did not recover health and strength, and the doctor said I could not nurse the baby as I did not have nourishment for her, besides I was too weak.

"He said I might try a change of diet and see what that would do, and recommended Grape-Nuts food. I bought a pkg. and used it regularly. A marked change came over both baby and I.

"My baby is now four months old, is in fine condition, I am nursing her and doing all my work and never felt better in my life." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Racial Drama In Politics

Foreign Born Run Most Big Cities by Their Votes.

By Ernest McGaffey

American Is, as a Rule, a Stay-at-Home on Election Day. His "Holler", However, Is Long and Loud When Sin Finds Him Out.

EVERY large city of mixed nationality offers a rare opportunity for studying what may be well termed "racial politics." To an outsider, the facts are of course not apparent enough to make it interesting, but to a man on the "inside" the drama is chock-full of interest. As I had, and have, no sort of prejudice against any race or creed, my experience in municipal politics was as good as an extended course of travel in foreign countries. I saw the various outs and ins of politics unfold themselves, viewing matters with a strictly impartial eye. There was nothing in the life of the city that was not in some way, either remote or imminent, connected with the political game. A man might stay at home and abjure politics if he wished to, and most of the native Americans did this, but his sin would find him out. Then, when he made his roar of protest against existing conditions, he had no one but himself to blame.

The ward I lived in was, for our city, singularly free from an admixture of races. There were quite a number of Germans, a large array of Swedes, Norwegians and Danes, some Irish and Irish-Americans, a strong colony of Poles, a few English and Welsh, some Bohemians, and a scattering of Greeks, Arabians, Jews, Armenians, Italians, Spanish, Chinese, Finns, Scotch, Russians and some Americans, with an occasional Patagonian or a native of the Cannibal Islands. But it was not one of those wards of the city where all races under the sun were represented; and a few besides.

By and large the Irish-Americans "ran" the ward. That is, in our party. It was the simplest thing in the world. They were born politicians, taking to politics as a duck does to water, and having a real love for the game. They were ready speakers, and sometimes good ones; they were invincible "hustlers;" they always attended the ward meetings, and usually held the offices; they were active in getting acquainted, liberal in their pursuit of their natural prey—the other races—and resourceful. They were not too scrupulous in attaining a desired end, and they never lost heart in defeat. They could and did rejoice in a victory, but they were never cast down when they lost. It's all well enough to talk about the alleged volatility of the Irish race, but they make good soldiers, don't they? Well, there's a deal of discipline and other military ingredients in political life, and while it is true that in the rural districts the American comes out strong for politics, in the majority of the cities, big and little, the Irish-American politicians "run things." If you don't believe this, travel a little and inquire.

But "politics is such disagreeable work, don't you know." Of course, "don't you know." But the result of letting politics go hang while one keeps his nose stuck tenaciously to the grindstone of business often results in disaster to the entire community "doncherknow." And I for one, had nothing but bitter contempt for the people of my race who lifted protesting hands and gave voice to the "lily-livered" dictum that "politics was something a gentleman couldn't engage in."

But speaking of "Americans," so far as the cities are concerned, where are they?

"English and Irish, Dutch and Danish,
German, Italian, French and Spanish,
Crossing their veins until they vanish,
In one conglomeration:
So subtle a tangle of blood indeed
No Heraldry-Harvey could ever succeed
In finding the circulation."

You can find regulation Americans down in Kentucky, for instance, men who can trace their ancestors clear down to Daniel Boone in an unbroken line. You may find them indulging in such pleasantries as burning tobacco warehouses or shooting at each other from behind rail fences, for they are quite as handy with a rifle as Daniel was.

The Poles were a clannish nation, and no one else could do anything in their wards. Where they represented only a smattering of strength they could be handled fairly well by the "leaders" in the ward, but they were "live members" and wanted some share in the "spoils" of office.

The Bohemians were also a combatively inclined people, politically, and waged lively campaigns in the wards where they held the balance of the voting power. But they did not have the cohesiveness of the Poles, and candidates of other nationalities could occasionally squeeze in. The Bohemian, and in fact all of the foreign-populated wards, were strong for personal liberty, and as near as possible for the social privileges they had enjoyed in Europe, minus any intrusion of "the king business." The Scandinavian voters were apathetic mostly, only once in awhile producing an orator or a hustling politician. They were governed in their political judgments partly by party fealty, partly by the question of personal fitness, and somewhat by the question of nationality. But I give them credit for not being carried away entirely by either pride of race or demand of party. They really wanted good men; and the fact that a man was one of their race did not invariably get him their vote. Occasionally they nominated a man of their race for the express purpose of defeating him, because he had proved himself too small for the position.

The Germans were good, live politicians, and like as in other matters, somewhat Teutonic in their prejudices and tendencies. Clannish was hardly the word for their particular brand of political cohesion. Out of the ruck of many a particular defeat would emerge triumphant the form of some German candidate whose race vote had been plumped solidly for him, no matter what party he belonged to. To nominate a state, county or city ticket without the name of at least one representative German for one of the principal offices, was something that no party convention either cared or dared to do. A good many of the Germans still spoke the language of the Fatherland, and even when there were spies about, seeking to pick up crumbs of information, they were usually baffled by "the vernacular." The Germans had good, solid, and eloquent speakers among them, and they were excellent campaigners.

Their particular wards elected German aldermen as a rule, and as a rule the German office-holders were good men. Occasionally they were amusingly independent when given appointive offices. To go against a mayor's wishes when placed in an appointive position is as much worse than lese majeste as murder is more of a crime than petty larceny. Yet on occasions the sturdy independence of the Teutonic mind boiled over. An alderman called on a German official with a request from a mayor (not in my time) to do something the official disapproved of. The official took the message with an expressive shrug of the shoulders. "I won't do it," was his answer. "But I've got the mayor's orders," replied the surprised and indignant city father. "I don't care what you've got," was the retort. "You ain't got me, Hein. I run this office. I've got my resignation written and in my pocket. The mayor can have this office in ten minutes if he wants it, but he can't have me." So the alderman had to give it up, and the official remained.

The Hebrew wards were inclined to a man of their own race, but they were not massed excepting in about three wards. They are not, strictly speaking, a people who "go in" very strongly for politics, but they make a success of it when they do engage in it deliberately. The scattering vote of this nationality was large, but divided among so many wards that it was a matter of uncertainty as to number. But where they had taken up residence almost solidly, as in certain wards, they ran things themselves. When they engaged actively in politics they developed good speakers. They were, as a rule, rather inclined to one of the ruling parties, but the fetish of party could not compel their votes to be cast irrespective of men and principle.

Now the striking dissimilarity of so many races, and their segregations of one another in different parts of the

Shooting at Each Other from Behind Rail Fences.

city, produced a curious state of affairs from a social standpoint. Here was a race from the south of Europe, eager, bustling, emotional, with its own particular customs and mode of life. There, three blocks away, might be a race from northern Europe, totally unlike them, with creeds, schools, ways of living and every conceivable viewpoint, both mental and physical, absolutely separated from their neighbors.

What was the result? Why, it was like a lot of block-houses, each with its hostile or semi-hostile occupants. Dwellers in the same city? I say no! Dwellers in the same community, I grant, but so carved apart by nationality and environment as to compose foreign settlements.

Why did Rome from her seven hills rule the world? What makes Paris such a great city? What gives the distinctive touch to London, Berlin, Dublin, Edinburgh? It is the sense of homogeneity that makes them as they are; the feeling among their inhabitants of a common interest, a uniformity of racial feeling and instinct, and kindred aims and aspirations. You tell me of a great city that has 40 or 50 different nationalities dragging away in different directions? Not in a thousand years! Yet the reformers and dreamers, seeing no further than beyond their own noses, attempt to weld into a homogeneous mass, in a few years, what time intends to devote centuries into doing.

A slight study of racial politics will convince the most enthusiastic believer in "having things his own way," that it "can't be did" in some cities. Racial prejudice, old-world customs, religion, suspicion, temperament, how many and how impregnable are the barriers which present themselves. To get along without any trouble with the representatives of all these different nationalities was not a hard task, provided you looked at mankind as being all lineal descendants of Adam, and not different in what they wanted, but only different in the way they went at it. The sanguine races gesticulated, grew eloquent, rapt, even poetical in asking for some small favor. The taciturn races expressed themselves briefly, and devoid of enthusiasm.

Racial politics concerned itself carefully as to the selection of the various ward halls in which to hold the meetings, the hiring of bands, the em-

Sorting Out Petty Jobs.

ployment of printers, the distribution of "ward patronage" and all the intricacies of municipal politics. "What's in a name?" Well, you can bet your ultimate sesterce that there was nearly everything in a name when it came to sorting out the petty jobs in a ward. Why, an astute ward superintendent (supposing he were an Irish-American) would "turn down" with cold disdain the request to put on another man of his nationality on a job, if there already had been sufficient representation of the race on the job. It made a heap of difference what a man's name began or ended with in municipal politics.

Of course everyone cannot be satisfied, but favors must be distributed as near evenly as possible to keep a ward organization or a party "machine" in good running order. And weren't these "handy boys" on the lookout to see that there was no undue favoritism practiced? I should say. And they could tell you just how things stood in the ward, and they were "johnny-on-the-spot" if any "coarse work" was attempted.

When an approaching election was coming on the leaders of the party, of as many races as there were colors in Joseph's coat, would assemble to consider the personnel of the ticket. Not that I ever heard them use the word personnel. These meetings might take place in a hotel, or party headquarters, or if it was a straight ward meeting of leaders in the ward, it might take place in a, say, schoolhouse.

Then and there the various qualifications of the different prospective candidates would be discussed and argued, and "a slate," as it is called, would be agreed upon. Sometimes these "slates" went through on convention day without a slip. Sometimes there were battles in the convention, and compromises effected.

I was present at one of these "caucuses" of leaders, when there was merely talk about the prospective ticket, but no settlement of the ticket. It was an informal gathering, accidental, but an earnest meeting nevertheless. The main office was spoken of. A prominent German-American was suggested. He was approved by all present. Another office was named. It was assigned to a well-known Irish-American. A third office came up. After a little wrangling a popular Scandinavian was selected. A fourth office was mentioned. An influential Pole was the favorite. A fifth office became the topic of conversation and the name of a Bohemian citizen was proposed and a Hebrew who had been active in the party. Finally during the wrangle an Irish-American politician said heatedly: "Well, what's the matter with giving it to a good American? I know just the man, and he's a corker." The leader of the group looked at him disgustedly and said: "Do you mean that?" "Sure, I mean it," was the reply. The leader laid his heavy hand down with a quiet force that made the glasses tilt as he said: "This is business, see! I want it distinctly understood that I'm in favor of no d——d experiments." That settled it. ERNEST M'GAFFEY.

(Copyright, 1908, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

The farmer who says he is too poor in his crops or harvest to give will never be rich enough to be other than poor in heart.

The Place to Buy Cheap
—IS AT—
J. F. PARSONS'

5 DROPS
TRADE MARK
CURES
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA
NEURALGIA and
KIDNEY TROUBLE

"5-DROPS" taken internally, rids the blood of the poisonous matter and acids which are the direct causes of these diseases. Applied externally it affords almost instant relief from pain, while a permanent cure is being effected by purifying the blood, dissolving the poisonous substance and removing it from the system.

DR. S. D. BLAND
Of Brewton, Ga., writes:
"I had been a sufferer for a number of years with Lumbago and Rheumatism in my arms and legs, and tried all the remedies that I could gather from medical works, and also consulted with a number of the best physicians, but found nothing that gave the relief obtained from "5-DROPS." I shall prescribe it in my practice for rheumatism and kindred diseases."

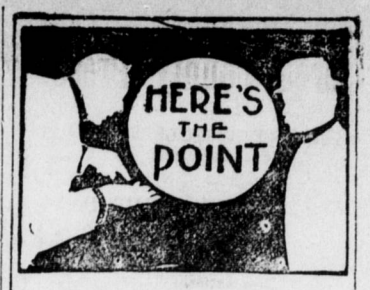
FREE

If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble or any kindred disease, write to us for a trial bottle of "5-DROPS," and test it yourself.

"5-DROPS" can be used any length of time without acquiring a "drug habit," as it is entirely free of opium, cocaine, alcohol, laudanum, and other similar ingredients.

Large Size Bottle, "5-DROPS" (800 Doses) $1.00. For Sale by Druggists.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY,
Dept. 80, 160 Lake Street, Chicago.



If you are a business man, did you ever think of the field of opportunity that advertising opens to you? There is almost no limit to the possibilities of your business if you study how to turn trade into your store. If you are not getting your share of the business of your community *there's a reason.* People go where they are attracted — where they *know* what they can get and how much it is sold for. If you make direct statements in your advertising see to it that you are able to fulfill every promise you make. You will add to your business reputation and hold your customers. It will not cost as much to run your ad in this paper as you think. It is the persistent advertiser who gets there. Have something in the paper every issue, no matter how small. We will be pleased to quote you our advertising rates, particularly on the year's business.

MAKE YOUR APPEAL

to the public through the columns of this paper. With every issue it carries its message into the homes and lives of the people. Your competitor has his store news in this issue. Why don't you have yours? Don't blame the people for flocking to his store. They know what he has.

The Home Paper Gives you the reading matter in which you have the greatest interest—the home news. Its every issue will prove a welcome visitor to every member of the family. It should head your list of newspaper and periodical subscriptions.

C. G. SCHMIDT'S,
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Popular Bakery,
FRESH BREAD,
PIES,
FANCY CAKES,
ICE CREAM,
NUT
CONFECTIONERY
Daily Delivery.
All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

Enlarging Your Business

If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment —just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.

ESTABLISHED, 1866.

Cameron County Press

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Publisher.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Entered at the Postoffice at Emporium as second class matter.

The Best Advertising Medium in Northern Pennsylvania.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ordinary Advertisements are calculated by the inch in length of column.

Ordinary advertisements, to take the run of the paper and change four times a year, will be inserted at the rates stated in the following table:

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	5 in.	10 in.	20 in.
1 Week..	$ 1 00	$ 2 00	$ 3 00	3 50	8 00	12 00
2 Weeks..	1 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	11 00	16 00
3 Weeks..	2 00	3 50	5 00	7 00	13 00	18 00
4 Weeks..	2 50	4 00	6 00	8 00	15 00	20 00
2 Months.	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	28 00
3 Months.	5 00	8 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
6 Months.	8 00	12 00	18 00	22 00	35 00	60 00
1 Year...	12 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Table or figure work will be charged double rates.

Legal advertisements per line ten cents each week, nonpareil type.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of names of Candidates for office, $5.00 each. Announcement of candidates for borough or township offices, $1.00 each. Announcements of candidates for delegates to the state Convention $5.00 each; delegates, alternates or conferees to a local convention or conference, $1.00 each.

POLITICAL NOTICES, 20 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than $1.00.

LOCAL NOTICES in the local columns will be inserted for ten cents per line the first week and five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive week without change.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free, but all obituary notices and resolutions will be charged five cents a line and obituary verses five cents a line.

Business Cards, five lines or less $5.00 per year All exceeding five lines, $1.00 per line.

CARDS OF THANKS, positively $1.00 for ten lines, or less; over ten lines, ten cents for each additional line.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on the address label of each subscriber's paper shows the time to which the subscription is paid; and all subscribers in arrears are requested to pay up as soon as possible.

On receipt of payments on subscription at this office, a receipt will be promptly returned, and the date on the address label will be corrected first of month.

In all communications relating to subscription our correspondents are requested to state the Postoffice to which the paper is now sent, or is to be sent, and to be careful to write all proper names plainly.

In directing a change of address, always give the old address, as well as the new one to which you want the paper afterwards sent.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT,
of Ohio.
For Vice President,
JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN,
of New York.
For Judge of Superior Court,
W. D. PORTER, of Allegany County.
For Congressman,
CHARLES F. BARCLAY,
of Sinnamahoning, Pa.
For Assembly,
JOSIAH HOWARD,
of Emporium.
For Associate Judge,
JOHN A. WYKOFF,
of Grove.
For Sheriff,
FRANK G. JUDD,
of Emporium.
For County Commissioners,
S. P. KREIDER,
of Driftwood.
J. W. LEWIS,
of Shippen.
For County Auditors,
T. E. FULTON,
of Grove.
GEO. A. WALKER, JR.,
of Emporium.

Kodal will, without doubt, make your stomach strong and will almost instantly relieve you of all the symptoms of indigestion. Get a bottle of it to-day. It is sold here by R. C. Dodson.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails Sold by L. Taggart, druggist. 32-1yr.

Best Treatment for a Burn.

If for no other reason. Chamberlain's Salve should be kept in every household on account of its great value in the treatment of burns. It allays the pain almost instantly, and unless the injury is a severe one, heals the part without leaving a scar. This salve is also unequaled for chapped hands, sore nipples and diseases of the skin. Price, 25 cents. For sale by L. Taggart.

To those afflicted with kidney and bladder trouble, backache, rheumatism. Pineules for the Kidneys bring relief in the first dose. Hundreds of people today testify to their remarkable healing and tonic properties. 30 days' trial $1.00 The purify the blood. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

Pineules for the kidneys, 30 days' trial $1.00. Hundreds of people testify to the merit of this preparation in the relief of kidney trouble, rheumatism, lumbago, backache. Pineules act directly on the kidneys, purify the blood and make you feel like a new person. They tone the system. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

English Spavin Liniment removed Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses; also Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Stifles, Sprains, Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. A wonderful Blemish Cure. Sold by L. Taggart, druggist. 32-1yr

Latest Popular Music.

Miss May Gould, teacher of piano forte has received a full line of the latest and most popular sheet music. All the popular airs. Popular and classical music. Prices reasonable. 44-tf.

Breezy County News

SINNAMAHONING.

W. H. Mitchell, Dentist, Emporium.

Mrs. V. A. Brooks is spending a few days with her daughter at Galcton.

Harry Jones, secretary for Hon. C. F. Barclay spent Sunday with his family near Clearfield.

James Wykoff was in town a short time Tuesdey of this week.

Married, at the M. E. parsonage of this place, Albert Eggler and Dorethea Smith. both of Drittwood, Pa.

Master Keith Fulton; son of T. E. Fulton, who has been seriously ill, is rapidly recovering.

S. Kagan. chemist at the dynamite works, is taking a trip to Niagara and New York City.

Mrs. James Quiggle and daughter Lillian spent Sunday out of town.

Hon. C. F. Barclay was at the county seat Monday and started Tuesday noon on an eastern trip.

A. L. Losey and W. L. Pitts of Hicks Run; visited here Tuesday.

The Star Box Mill run their saw into a dog on the carriage which made the the fire and saw teeth fly. Sawyer Rone was hit by three pieces of steel, one piece was driven into his arm. Dr. Corbet attended him.

The fires on the mountain are very bad.

Parties were fishing in Jerry Run on Sunday. Where are our game wardens.

Pap Berfield is cleaning up his double barrel gun getting ready for bear.

Jim Batchelder is putting a coat of paint on his bear traps. Jim says there is nothing like paint and apple butter.

All the able bodied men and boys are in the woods fighting fire this week.

R. M. Williams of First Fork was in town on Monday with a load of home grown water melons.

Michael Sullivan is the boss potato digger in town.

O. L. Bailey was at the county seat Tuesday.

STERLING RUN.

W. H. Mitchell, Dentist, Emporium.

Mrs. John Floyd and children, of Renovo, visited their parents A. L. Barr and wife the past week.

Mrs. Lucy Wylie who has been quite ill is reported better at this writing.

Kathryn Orr, of Emporium, commenced her school at the tannery last week.

Mrs. Ruppert and children, of Ayner, visited her brother John Neenan and family over Sunday.

Bingham Sterling, wife and son, of Ohl, Jefferson, Co., are visiting relatives in town.

D. E. Spangler and wife left Thursday for a trip to Baltimore and New York.

Carlton Smith accompanied by his mother went to Williamsport Monday, where he expects to attend the commercial school.

Quite a number of our town people are attending the Fair at Emporium this week.

Joseph Caskey, of Renovo, was a visitor in town Monday.

Mrs. Lyle Pontas, of Hicks Run, is the guest of her parents Wm. Berry and wife.

Miss. R. L. Brink left Wednesday for a short visit with friends at Philadelphia.

Dr. Wright and wife, of Erie, visited the latter's mother, Mrs. M. E. Herrick a few days the past week,

G. H. Howlett visited in town over Sunday.

Mrs. N. D. Jordan and daughter are visiting Wm. Logue and family of Driftwood.

George Herrick and family, of St. Marys visited the former's mother Mrs. M. E. Herrick, Saturday.

Mrs. Ellen Moore and children visited her mother Mrs. Rinker, of Benezette, the past week.

Flora Lynch and cousin Mary Lynch were visitors in Emporium Monday.

Mrs. John Anderson was a visitor at Driftwood Saturday.

J. A. Dice has a very beautiful flower yard. He also has a dahlia that measured 17 inches in circumference and 5½ inches in diameter. Beat that.

Redge Housler returned to Chicago Sunday,

Vida Housler, of Emporium, spent Sunday in town.

Pearl Trump, of Olean, spent Sunday in town.

Florence Faucett, of Emporium, was in town between trains Saturday.

BLUE BELL.

A Beautiful Woman.

Her surroundings should be in harmony, and can best be made so by a well kept home. The L. & M., Pure Paint makes the home beautiful. It preserves it and prevents decay. The cost per gallon ready for use is only $1.20. It wears for ten years and longer. Thirty-three years of continuous use is evidence. Harry S. Lloyd, Emporium, L. & M. Paint Agent.

FIRST FORK.

The lower house of Ed. Caldwell took fire about ten o'cloek a. m. last Thursday and soon burned to the ground, with the contents of the upper story. Two gangs of section men working near by helped to save everything in the lower story. The fire originated in the attic and there being no water handy, it was impossible to extinguish it. His mother, Mrs. Arch Caldwell, was very sick in the house at time and she was carried up to M. J. Logue's where she is very low and not expected to live. There was now insursurance.

The Gilmore school stared up on labor day with Miss Isabelle Lewis of Weedville, as teacher. Grove township schools are all in operation now.

The telephone line men have been putting up the wire here on the farmers telephone line from Lorshbrugh to Wharton, the past week and now we expect to soon be in communication with the outside world.

Owing to the drouth the late potatoes here will be no better than the early ones. The dry weather has also damaged the late buckwheat some.

Forest fires are raging in different sections and all efforts at fighting the fire have so far proved futile.

Chas. Council was up from Sinnamahoning one day last week taking some views in this section and incidentally helping Fred Williams dispose of some of his melon crop. He took a snapshot of the patch and I want to tell you she is a "hummer."

Wagon loads of the finest kinds of water and mush melons are on tap and being marketed at Austin, Sinnamahoning and other places. They are far ahead of the cross between a pumpkin and a water melon, imported from Georgia early in the season.

Hank Caldwell of Sinnamahoning was visiting Joe Bowers and other friends Sunday.

Jim Batchelder was up the last of the week, looking after the taxes on the Martindale estate.

NUF SED.

HUNTLEY.

H. W. Mitchell, dentist, Emporium.

Alex. McDougall of Emporium, visitet friends in town between trains Sunday.

A. W. Smith called on friends in Sterling Run and Emporium Sunday.

R. T. Mitcheltree and wife of Williamsport, visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Logue, during the past week, returning home Sunday on receipt of a message from Williamsport announcing the sudden death of Mr. Mitcheltree's father, which occurred at 8:30 p. m. Saturday evening.

W. W. Johnson spent Sunday in Renovo.

J. F. Sullivan and wife were Emporium callers Saturday evening.

Champion J. S. Jordan has spotted four bee trees and supervisor Levi Smith has one in sight. If Squirrel Smith's brindle cow holds out Huntley will soon be flowing with milk and honey. We need it too, as we have no water.

J. F. S.

For Great and Small.

A guarantee is contained in each box of Sexine Pills so that any person needing a remedy for any form of nerve weakness, and to produce perfect and restful sleep, can buy these pills without risking a cent. These great nerve and manhood builders are sold by R. C. Dodson, Druggist, Emporium, Pa., where they sell all the principal remedies and do not substitute.

Where a Multitude of Sins are Covered

The L. & M. Paint covers defects in previous paintings and wears for 10 to 15 years, because the L. & M. is pure linseed oil binder-pure oxide of zinc-pure white lead, and you help to make the paint by mixing three quarts of linsesd oil with each gallon of paint. Its done in 2 minutes. Makes cost only $1.20 per gallon. Harry S. Lloyd, Emporium, L. & M., Paint Agent.

The "Bliss" artificial stone sarcophagus or grave vault made by the Emporium Concrete Company is the most perfect thing of its kind yet produced.

It is absolutely water proof, air tight and everlasting.

They are positively proof against decay, insects, vermin, rust, or any disintregation, and will maintain casket and human body intact for countless ages.

The old fashioned rough box invited the immediate distruction of the casket and body by moisture, rot and vermin and the falling in of the grave.

Vaults of metal have proved inadequate, they are not water proof and, subject to the moisture and acids of the earth; they last but little if any longer than the ordinary wooden rough box; what is the use then of buying an expensive, handsome casket, and then consigning it and your beloved dead to the dampness and filth of the earth without adequate protection.

In no place is subterranean life more active and prolific than in cemeteries.

Wood gathers moisture and attracts vermin, brick and slate vaults constructed in graves are nothing more than substerranean cisterns or cesspools, collecting water and breeding vermin.

Ages ago the Egyptians made cement vaults for their royal dead, and from them to-day, are being exhumed bodies in perfect state of preservation.

Our vault is indestructable, its great weight—over a ton—and solidity, prevent grave robbing, and will endure as long as the everlasting hills, becoming harder as the centuries pass. They are white, clean and pure inside, and our process makes them absolutely water proof.

We have been to great expense and trouble in making experiments in this product and now have it as near perfect as possible.

We furnish everything complete placed in position in grave, cemented and sealed in perfect condition.

Emporium Concrete Co.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Elizabeth Floyd Administratrix of the estate of J. C. Floyd deceased, late of Gibson township, Cameron county, has filed her first and final account of her administration of said estate and the same will be presented at next term of court for confirmation.

W. J. LEAVITT, Register.

Register's Office, Emporium, Pa., Sept. 15, 1908. 31-4t.

PILES RUDY'S PILE Suppository — A cure guaranteed if you use

Graded Schools, Statesville, N. C., writes: "I can say they do all you claim for them." Dr. S. M. Devore, Raven Rock, W. Va., writes: "They give universal satisfaction." Dr. H. D. McGill, Clarksburg, Tenn., writes: "In a practice of 23 years, I have found no remedy to equal yours." PRICE, 50 CENTS. Samples Free. Sold by Druggists. MARTIN RUDY, LANCASTER, PA. D. Matt. Thompson, Sup't

Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C. Dodson
CALL FOR FREE SAMPLE

A Paying Investment.

John White, of 38 Highland Ave., Houlton, Maine, says: "Have been troubled with a cough every winter and spring. Last winter I tried many advertised remedies, but the cough continued until I bought a 50c bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery; before that was half gone, the cough was all gone. This winter the same happy result has followed, a few doses once more banished the annual cough. I am now convinced that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best of all cough and lung remedies." Sold under guarantee at all drug stores. 50c, and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

Just a little Cascasweet is all that is necessary to give your baby when it is cross and peevish. Cascasweet contains no opiates nor harmful drugs and is highly recommended by mothers everywhere. Sold by R. C. Dodson. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

ManZan Pile Remedy comes ready to use with nozzle attached. Soothes, heals, reduces itching and inflammation. An operation for piles will not be necessary if you use ManZan. Prices 50c. Money refunded if not satisfied. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are small pills, easy to take, gentle and sure. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

How to Get Strong.

P. J. Daly, of 1247 W. Congress St., Chicago, tells of a way to become strong. He says: "My mother, who is old and very feeble, is deriving so much benefit from Electric Bitters, that I feel it's my duty to tell those who need a tonic and strengthening medicine about it. In my mother's case a marked gain in flesh has resulted, insomia has been overcome, and she is steadily growing stronger." Electric Bitters quickly remedy stomach, liver and kidney complaints. Sold under guaranted at all drug stores. 50c.

DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are for weak back, backache, rheumatic pains, inflammation of the bladder and all other annoyances due to weak kidneys. They are sold by R. C. Dodson.

Rings Little Liver Pills for biliousness, sick headache, muddy complexion. They tone the liver; do not gripe. They keep you well. 25c. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

Good for Biliousness.

"I took two of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets last night, and I feel fifty per cent. better than I have for weeks, says J. J. Firestone, of Allgan, Mich. "They are certainly a fine article for biliousness." For sale by L. Taggart. Samples free.

In addition to our up-to-date line of

Ladies Furnishing Goods

We carry thousands of novelties you need.

We have the exclusive Agency for

The Cadet Stockings

Scientific Stockings for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Sensible, satisfying, scientific Cadet Stockings, reinforced with Linen. Every pair guaranteed. Prce 25 cents the pair.

Suits, Skirts, Shirt Waists
Dress Goods, Hosiery,
Underwear,
Embroidery and Laces,
Ribbons and Notions.

COPPERSMITH'S

EMPORIUM, PA.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Our Fall Opening

The most elaborate showing of Fall and Winter woolens ever offered by the tailoring art. We desire to call special attention to the new shades of green and brown, which will be handled exclusively in this city by us.

FREE TROUSERS

As a special inducement to promote early buying and to make this the biggest Fall Opening we have ever had we will give away absolutely free of charge an extra pair of trousers, made to order with every Suit or Overcoat purchased. This offer GOOD ONLY UP TO and including the NINTEENTH of SEPTEMBER.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS TO ORDER

$15.00 to $48.00

Let J. L. Tailor & Co. tailor you. Let us take your measure.

JASPER HARRIS

The Home of Hart, Shaffener & Marx Clothes. Opp. Post Office, EMPORIUM, PA.

PRESSING AND REPAIRING DONE HERE.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., Aug. 12, 1908

NEMOPHILA, per sack	$1 30
Felt's Fancy, "	1 65
Pet Grove, "	1 65
Graham, "	70
Rye "	80
Patent Meal "	55
Coarse Meal per 100,	1 80
Chop Feed, "	1 80
Cracked Corn per 100	1 80
Screenings "	1 80
Oil Meal "	1 85
Middlings,	1 80
Bran,	1 60
Chicken Wheat	1 85
Corn per bushel	1 00
Oyster Shells, per 100	75
White Oats, per bushel	65
Seed Oats per bushel	
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed.	At Market Prices

R. C. DODSON,

—THE—

Druggist,

EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE

At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

R. C. DODSON.

Telephone, 19-2.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card or letter, personally.

Mrs. M. C. Tulis was in Buffalo this week on a business trip.

Miss Lena Coyle is assisting in Coppersmith's for this season.

Pennsylvania will give Taft and Sherman 650,000 plurality. See!

Mrs. Albert Murray, spent Sunday with her daughter and friends at Dents Run.

George Bair and wife, of Renovo are guests at the home of Joshua Bair and family.

Mrs. C. G. Catlin and son Authur, visited friends at Ridgway the last of the week.

E. B. Saunders and Russell McQuay spent Sunday calling on friends at Driftwood.

H. H. Moat, of Bennetts Branch, was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. E. Mately on Monday.

Miss Myrtle Moran, of Costello is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Farley at the American Hotel.

Miss Anna Ralahan, of Lock Haven, was the guest of Miss Christie McDonald, the last of the week.

Miss Jennie Nystrom and brother Eric, returned to their home at this place last Monday form DuBois.

Miss Rena Jordan accompanied by her guest Miss Flemming, spent last Thursday, visiting friends at Driftwood.

Edward Hughes, one of our enterprising merchants, was a guest of friends at Driftwood and vicinity last Sunday.

Dr. R. P. Heilman, attended the meeting of the Elk County Medical Society, held at St. Marys, the last of the week.

W. S. Swartwood and family, returned to their home in this place, from DuBois, where they visited friends and relatives.

Mr. W. T. Seger and family, of New York, who have been visiting relatives at this place expect to remain here a week.

Miss Verena Hertig has returned from her vacation and is again at her desk in the office, of the Keystone Powder Co.

Messrs. Allen Randolph and John Murry have returned from a very enjoyable trip to several places of interest in Canada.

Mrs. Lawrence Fisk returned to her home in this place last Friday, from St. Marys having been called there by the illness of her mother.

F. V. Heilman and wife, returned to their home in this place last of the week, from Hornell and vicinity, where they spent their vacatton.

Miss Coral Steffey of Cleveland, has been engaged as milliner at the Ludlum millinery parlor, and has started her season here.

Miss Mayble McSwan has returned from a visit to Elkins and Richwood, W. Va.

Wm. McDonald, of Lock Haven, spent Sunday with his family in this place.

Attorney D. J. Driscol, of St. Marys, transacted business in this place last Saturday.

Frank Knight departed for Buffalo, last Friday, where he has accepted a position.

Mrs. Smith, of Salamanca, N. Y., is visiting at the home of Geo. Pepper and wife.

Mrs J. F. Sullivan and daughter of Huntley, were shopping in Emporium Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Fred Webster and daughter, of Canoe Run, were shopping in Emporium last Saturday.

Miss Elanore Chrisler spent Sunday at St. Marys, visiting friends and relatives in that place.

Miss Ophelia Card and Mrs. Geo. Eaton, of Shippen, were PRESS office visitors on Saturday.

Miss Mayme Cummings has returned to her home in this place, from Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Miss Margaret Murphy, of Bolivar, N. Y., was the guest of her cousin Mrs. Kathryn Bush last Sunday.

Lee Felt of this place went to Philadelphia, last Tuesday, where he will visit relatives for a few weeks.

R. K. Mickey and wife have returned to their home in this place, after an extended trip in the Western States.

George Callahan and sister, Miss Maude, were visitors at this place last Thursday and took in Buster Brown.

Misses Carrie and Ida Dippold, of St. Marys, were guests at the home of Joshua Bair and family, last Sunday.

Ye editor and wife returned home last Saturday from a very enjoyable visit to Eastern points, including Atlantic City.

Miss Isabel Johnson has returned home after visiting relatives in Cleveland, Buffalo and Lime Lake. She reports a most enjoyable time.

Mrs. Sallie Felt and daughter Mrs. C. W. Shaffer, are visiting friends and relatives at Dover and other points in Delaware.

Miss Dorothy Flemmings, of Lock Haven who has been the guest of Miss Rena Jordan, departed for her home at Lock Haven, last Sunday.

Mr. A. Brady, Mrs. H. S. Lloyd and the Misses Marion Brady and Mildred Lloyd, composed an auto party to Port Allegany last Friday.

Mrs. J. M. Paris, *nee* Miss Edith DeArmit, formerly of this place, but now of Elkins, W. Va., is visiting friends and relatives in Emporium.

Miss Fannie Diedrick, of Wapakoneta, Ohio, has accepted the position as milliner for Mrs. E. S. Coppersmith, and has commenced her work.

Miss Elizabeth Haughenberry of Coudersport and Fred Heilman of Buffalo were guests at the home of Dr. R. P. Heilman and family Sunday.

Mrs. F. X. Blumle has returned to her home in this place from Shamokin, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Deitzler.

Howard Shriner, son of Rev. and Mrs. Shriner, of this place, is employed in Geo. J. LaBar's furniture store. He is an active young man.

Ralph L. Richardson, who will be remembered by several of our town's people, has accepted a position in Morocco, W. Va., and is now situated there.

L. J. Rezner, wife and children, Miss Johns and N. R. Bard, of Port Allegany, autoed to Emporium last Sunday, and registered at the New Warner.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Swope, of East Brady, Pa., were guests of F. P. Strayer and family at their home on East Allegany Ave., the last of the week.

The Medical Society of Pennsylvania, on a special train of eight pullman coaches, passed through here last Monday afternoon, en route for Cambridge Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindley Beattie and children, of Buffalo, are guests at the home of the former's mother, Mrs. Belle Beattie, corner of Sixth and Maple streets.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crandell returned home from DuBois last Sunday, having been called there by the serious illness of Mr. Wm. Miller, a brother of Mrs. Crandell.

Mrs. Martha Belden, Sinnamahoning; Mrs. E. N. Weed, Austin and Mrs. F. E. Ross, Moore Hill, were Emporium visitors on Monday, All are widows of soldiers.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Logan, departed for Binghamton, N. Y., last Friday to be the guests of their son, Charles T. Logan and wife. Mr. Logan returned home on Tuesday and Mrs. Logan will remain there for some time.

Ed. C. Seger, of New York, has been visiting his parents and many friends at this place the past week. He made the PRESS a short social and business call on Tuesday.

Gentleman desires position as book keeper or stenographer to work on Saturdays. Address PRESS office. 2t

Mrs. Robert House, of St. Marys, is visiting relatives in town.

Miss Amelia Zimmer, of Gardeau, is visiting friends in town this week.

FOR SALE.—Lot of nice young pigs, four weeks old, at a bargain. Address, Box 39, Cameron, Pa. 31-2t.

Mrs. John D. Morrisey, of Superior, Wis., is visiting friends in town, guest of Bing Hemphill and family.

Mrs. Fisher and daughter Miss Ethel, of Howard Siding, were calling on friends in this place, last Tuesday.

Miss Ellen Lyman, of Roulette is visiting her sister Mrs. F. F. Day at this place, who has been seriously ill the past week.

For Sale.

An eight roomed house situated on East Fifth street, next to primary school building. For terms apply at this office.

Autumn Arbor Day.

The conservation of our National resources has become a problem of universal interest to the American people. Our soil, our forests, our mineral wealth and our water supply can not be wasted without impairing the country's future greatness and prosperity. The sourses of our wealth should be preserved and, as far as possible, restored for the benefit of posterity.

Whatever is put into the schools wil reappear later in the life of the Nation. Studies which tend to improve our industrial conditions should be fostered and encouraged. The planting of trees for shade and for fruit, the processes of budding and grafting, the methods of destroying noxious insects, and the prevention of forest fires should be studied by the pupils in both public and private schools. The disemination of this kind of knowledge has been greatly stimulated by the observance of Arbor Day.

To perpetuate the laudable custom of celebrating Abor Day when all the schools are in session, Friday, October 23, 1908, is hereby designated as Autumn Arbor Day; and all connected with the schools are urged to observe the day by the planting of trees and by other suitable exercises.

NATHAN. C SCHAEFFER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Harrisburg, Sept. 12, 1908.

Only One Alternative.

A cynic was smiling at the extravagant attentions that are lavished by the rich upon pet dogs. He spoke of the canine operations for appendicitis, the canine tooth crownings, the canine wardrobes, that occur in New York, and then he said:

"How servants hate these pampered curs! At a house where I was calling one warm day the fat and pompous butler entered the drawing room and said:

"'Did you ring, madam?'

"'Yes, Harrison. I wish you to take Fido out walking for two hours.'

"Harrison frowned slightly. 'But Fido won't follow me, madam,' he said.

"'Then, Harrison, you must follow Fido.'"

Leaving Home.

I would give a few words of encouragement to any young man who may hesitate about leaving home. There is nothing in the world so good for a man, say, between twenty-five and thirty-five years of age, especially if unmarried, as a visit to distant countries, to learn other tongues, to see new sights and to experience strange adventures, such as he may readily encounter by throwing aside the restrictions of home life and taking up work abroad.—Frederic Shelford, B. Sc., in Engineer.

Point Not Well Taken.

"I observe," said the editor of the magazine, looking over the manuscript that had been submitted to him by the aspiring author thereof, "that you have used the phrase 'lean hours.' How can there be such a thing as a 'lean' hour?"

"Why not?" demanded the other. "There is such a thing as a spare moment, isn't there?"—Chicago Tribune.

Good Advice.

Never forget the advice of Themistocles. Said that ancient, "I would bestow my daughter upon a man without money, but not upon money without a man." Just change money for title and see the different reading: "I would bestow my daughter upon a man without title, but not upon title without a man."—New York Press.

Willing to Help.

Tramp—Can you assist me along the road, mum? Lady of the House—Personally I cannot, but I will unchain my dog, and I know he will be most pleased to do so.

DAYS OF DIZZINESS.

Come to Hundreds of Emporium People.

There are days of dizziness;
Spells of headache, sideache, backache;
Sometimes rheumatic pains;
Often urinary disorders.
All tell you plainly the kidneys are sick.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ills.

Here is proof in Emporium.

Mrs. Aug. Extrum, living on Sixth street, Emporium, Pa., says: "I do not hesitate to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills and I have done so on a good many occasions. For a long time I was in a miserable condition, suffering with backaches and sharp pains in the regions of my kidneys. I was restless at night and was subject to headaches and dizzy spells. At times my feet would swell. I was unable to obtain relief until I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and procured the remedy from L. Taggart, the druggist. They proved to be just what my system required. By the time I had finished the contents of the first box there was a great improvement in my condition. I continued with Doan's Kidney Pills until I had used three or four boxes and by that time the backache had completely vanished. I was no longer troubled with headaches and dizzy spells and my general health was much improved. I am a great advocate of Doan's Kidney Pills and strongly recommend this remedy to any one suffering with kidney or bladder trouble."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Hands cracked and bruisd from husking, skin diseases, tan, freckles, cuts relieved at once with Pinesalve Carbolized (acts like a poultice). Draws out inflammation. Price 25c. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

A Traveling Man Received the Thanks of Every Passenger in the Car.

"I must tell you my experience on an East Bound O. B. & N. R. R., train from Pendleton to LeGrands Ore.," writes Sam A. Garber, a well known traveling man. "I was in the smoking department with some other traaveling men when one of them went out into the coach and came back and said, 'There is a woman sick unto death in the car. I at once got up and went out, found her very ill with cramp colic, so bad in fact that I was almost afraid to take the risk; her hands and arms were drawn up so you could not straighten them, and with a death like look on her face. Two or three ladies were working with her and giving her whiskey. I went to my suit case and got my bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy (I never travel without it,) ran to the water tank, put a double dose of the medicine in the glass, poured some water into it and stirred it with a pencil; that I had quite a time to get the ladies to let me give it to her, but I succeeded. I could at once see the effect and I worked with her, rubbing her hands, and in twenty minutes I gave her another dose. By this time we were almost into LeGrande, where I was to leave the train. I gave the bottle to the husband to be used in case another dose should be needed, but by the time the train ran into LeGrande she was all right, and I received the thanks of every passenger in the car." For sale by L. Taggart.

A Cheerful Soul.

Creditor (determinedly)—I shall call at your house every week until you pay this account, sir. Debtor (in the blandest of tones)—Then, sir, there seems every probability of our acquaintanceship ripening into friendship. —London Tit-Bits.

The Famous Four.

Each of the following named gentlemen, upon being out late with the boys, has concocted a famous excuse and, what is more wonderful, got away with it. They are: Jonah, Ulysses, Rip Van Winkle, Robinson Crusoe.—Judge.

A Quicker Way.

Young Minister (searching for mirror)—Have you a glass here? Beadle—Na, na, sir; we dinna need a glass. We jist tak' a sook oot o' th' boottle.—London Tatler.

MADAME DEAN'S FRENCH FEMALE PILLS.

A SAFE, CERTAIN RELIEF for SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION. NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL. Safe! Sure! Speedy! Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. Sent prepaid for $1.00 per box. Will send them on trial, to be paid for when relieved. Samples Free. If your druggist does not have them send your orders to the UNITED MEDICAL CO., BOX 74, LANCASTER, PA.

Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C. Dodson

Seventh Annual Convention of the

Sabbath School Association of Cameron County

Held in the First Presbyterian Church, Emporium, Pa., September 29th and 30th, 1908.

PROGRAM.

TUESDAY EVENING, 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Devotional Service, in charge of - - - Rev. J. F. Anderson
Address - - - - - Hon. Josiah Howard
Address—The Relation of Parents to the Sunday School, Rev. C. W. Dickson

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 10:30 O'CLOCK.

Devotional Service.
Reports of Delegates.
Address—The County Association Standard, - Mr. W. D. Reel
Address—The Need of Child Study, - Miss Ermina C. Lincoln

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, TWO O'CLOCK.

Devotional Service, in charge of - - - Rev. J. M. Robertson
Address—Problems with the Beginners, Miss Ermina C. Lincoln
Round Table Conference - - - - Mr. W. D. Reel
Business Session.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Devotional Service.
Address—The Program in the Primary Department, Miss Ermina C. Lincoln
Address - - - - - Mr. W. D. Reel

NOTES.

Let each superintendent see that delegates are elected or appointed to attend this Convention. Each Sunday School is entitled to two delegates.

All delegates, immediately after arrival, will kindly report to the committee on entertainment at the First Presbyterian Church.

The Convention music will be under the direction of Hon. I. K. Hockley, choir leader of the First Presbyterian Church.

GET THEM AT

FRESH CRISP CRACKERS and WAFERS

DAY'S
The Satisfactory Store

TRY OUR SLICED BACON

If yoc want the BEST in groceries, at prices that are right with satisfactory service, come to DEY'S or if not convenient to come, phone or ask for the order clerk to call.

We aim to meet the requirements of our patrons.

Bargain Prices for Friday and Saturday this week

GROCERIES.

Sugar—25lb Bag best granulated Sugar, $1.55.
Pure lard in bulk a lb 13c
"Square Deal" Toilet Paper a roll 8c or 6 for 45c.
50c pkge "Search Light Matches 45c.
7 cakes Oak Leaf Soap for 25c.
10c Bird Food, a package, 8c.
12c canned Peas, Early June, the can 10c.
Churche's Arm and Hammer Soda lb 8c.
"Princess" paper shell Almonds a lb 20c.
20c Welch's Grape Juice, 2 bottle 35c.
75c Green Tea a lb. 60c.
California Lima Beans, a lb 8c.

IN THE CHINA DEPARTMENT.

Pitchers—Choice of a variety of decorated pitchers in glazed ware, values up to 50c each at 19c.

Drinking Glasses—75c value, thick pressed glass tumblers, the doz. 60c.

Regular 70c thin blown tumblers the doz. 60c.

All the Requisites for the Pickling season in quantities o suittare here

Fresh Caught Lake Fish LEAVE ORDERS FOR DELIVERY FRIDAY MORNING

Prompt delivery to all parts of town

You Get Better Values Here.

J. H. DAY,

Phone 6. Emporium.

OUR NEW LINE OF

Wall Paper for 1908.

Consists of the best things from three factories. Also the Robert Graves Co.'s line of Decoration Paper of all kinds.

The Graves line took first prize in competition at St. Louis against the world.

H. S. LLOYD.

A Definition of 'Definitive'

This word when linked to an article, which merits its use, says: "Madam, beyond this there is nothing to attain."

Such a word and such a word only can properly be used to describe

Eaton's Hot-Pressed Vellum

Money cannot buy a better writing opaper, for experience cannot produce ne.

SERIAL STORY

THE ESCAPADE

A POST MARITAL ROMANCE

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

(Copyright, 1908, by W. G. Chapman.)

SYNOPSIS.

The Escapade opens, not in the romance preceding the marriage of Ellen Slocum, a Puritan miss, and Lord Carrington of England, but in their life after settling in England. The scene is placed, just following the revolution, in Carrington castle in England. The Carringtons, after a house party, engaged in a family tilt, caused by jealousy. Lord Carrington and his wife each made charges of faithlessness against the other in continuation of the quarrel. First objecting against playing cards with the guests, Lady Carrington agreed to cut cards with Lord Strathgate, whose attentions to Ellen had become a sore point with Carrington. The loss of $100,000 failed to perturb her, and her husband then cut for his wife's I. O. U. and his honor, Carrington winning. The incident closed except that a liking for each other apparently arose between Lady Carrington and Lord Strathgate. Additional attentions of Lord Carrington to Lady Cecily and Lord Strathgate to Lady Carrington compelled the latter to vow that she would leave the castle. Preparing to flee, Lady Carrington and her chum Deborah, an American girl, met Lord Strathgate at two a. m., he agreeing to see them safely away. Ellen fled, Strathgate driving. He attempted to take her to his castle, but she left him stunned in the road when the carriage met with an accident. She and Debbie then struck out for Portsmouth, where she intended to sail for America. Hearing news of Ellen's flight, Lords Carrington and Seton set out in pursuit. Seton, locating a fishing village, hit the trail of Ellen and Debbie. He then rented a fast vessel and started in pursuit. Carrington pursuing Strathgate, Strathgate, bleeding from fall, dashed on to Portsmouth, for which Carrington, Ellen and Seton were also headed by different routes. Strathgate arrived in Portsmouth in advance of the others, finding that Ellen's ship had sailed before her.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

Carrington was armed. He hauled a pistol from his belt, cocked it and leveled it fair at Strathgate.

"Bring that boat into the wharf," he cried, "or I'll shoot you like the dog you are!"

Strathgate did not blanch. He balanced himself easily to the roll of the boat and looked square at Carrington.

"Would you add murder to your other follies?" he answered.

He was an easy mark, the distance was short, Carrington was a sure shot, and if ever a man had murder in his heart it was in that of Ellen's husband. Yet there was something in the dauntless way in which Strathgate faced him and in the fact that the latter appeared unarmed, that caused Carrington, with finger upon the trigger, to stay the pressure.

"Why don't you fire, my lord?" cried Strathgate.

"Draw your weapon, Strathgate," said Carrington, dropping the point of his own pistol.

"I'm sorry to say that I'm unarmed."

There was no use. Carrington could not kill him under the circumstances. He stood staring after him for a moment, and then raised his hand and shook it in the air.

"God have mercy on you if I meet you again!" he cried.

"Take the peril to yourself, Lord Carrington," Strathgate called out, and with a farewell wave of his hand the cutter shot out beyond the extremity of the pier, and, catching the full force of the breeze, which happened to be blowing straight up the harbor, necessitating a hard beat out against it, bore away toward the opposite shore.

Pistol in hand, Carrington turned and confronted the astonished crowd which had gathered in his rear.

"What went he after?" he asked.

The men facing him looked from one to another.

Carrington thrust the pistol back into his belt, tore out his pocketbook, opened it, and took out a ten-pound note.

"That for information."

One of the men whose boats Strathgate had disdained to employ forced his way through the crowd.

"I'll tell you for the money."

"Speak out. 'Tis yours."

"He come down here lookin' for a man and a woman, and Cooper, he owns the boat yonder, said his brother put a party containin' a man and a woman aboard the Flying Star or a ship like her last night."

"What then?" asked Carrington.

"Then he offered a hundred pounds for the fastes' boat to put him aboard the Flying Star afore she got clear into the channel."

"And he took Cooper's boat," said another boatman.

"Is she the fastest in the harbor?"

"Well, there's some as do say that Jim Haight's boat's got the heels of her."

"Here's your ten pounds," said Carrington. "Where's Haight?"

"Here I be, master."

"A hundred pounds to you," said Carrington, "if you put me aboard that ship, and another hundred if you put me there before Strathgate."

"And if I don't do neither?" returned Haight, quickly.

"Nothing," said Carrington. "It's win or lose."

"I take you, yer honor," cried Haight, whose sporting blood was aroused, and the remark was greeted by three cheers from the wharf.

"If it's in the power of a Portsmouth boat to do it, Haight's the man for you, master," said one old veteran.

"Stay," continued Haight, "I'd like to know who I'm dealin' with."

"I'm Lord Carrington, first lieutenant of the Niobe yonder."

He pointed to one of the frigates swinging ahead in the line of battleships of Kephard's fleet.

"Right-o, your lordship," said Haight, making a sea scrape at the mention of rank, social, political and naval, of his speaker. "Lads, who goes with us?"

He picked up three or four volunteers, to whom Carrington promised a suitable reward.

"My boat's twice as big as Cooper's cutter, and I need the hands, your lordship."

"Take anybody, anything you please," said Carrington. "Where's the boat?"

"She be lyin' beyond the other pier. Shall I bring her here, or—?"

"We'll go there," returned my lord. "'Tis quicker."

Committing his horse to one of the bystanders, with instructions to take him to the inn, Carrington, followed by Haight and three seamen, ran back to the shore, made their way along the strand to the other pier, leaped into the boat, which was a large, swift cutter, as Haight had said, at least half again as big as Cooper's, which was now well down the harbor and going tremendously under every freshening breeze.

To cast off the lines, hoist the sails, warp the boat along the pier until she gained the open roads, was the work of a few moments. Carrington stood quietly while the skillful men worked busily around him, but so soon as the wind filled the sail and the boat gathered way he came aft, calmly displaced Haight at the helm and sailed the boat himself. And no one in that harbor knew how to do it better than he.

CHAPTER XII.

Lady Carrington's Luck.

About two o'clock in the morning, as Ellen had expected, the breeze sprang up. It blew fitfully in cat's paws and light baffling airs at first. Ellen made the most of every possibility presented, however. She was desperately anxious to get to Portsmouth and she handled her boat with all her accustomed skill, rejoicing in her possession of it.

She did not awaken Debbie. She let the boat drift while she herself

"Tis Probably Strathgate as You Say."

hoisted the single sail it bore. After an hour of vexatious backing and filling, she thought the breeze was growing stronger and by four o'clock to her great joy the wind had settled and was blowing steady from the southeast, straight up the channel, that is.

There are two entrances to Portsmouth harbor; one between the Isle of Wight and the mainland, the Solent, and the other around the southern extremity of the same island. Ellen had drifted seaward during the night and she decided that her best course was to round the island and run up to the harbor with a beam wind. The breeze was growing stronger every moment. Indeed, the little boat keeled over so far that sometimes the lee gunwales were perilously near the water line.

Presently, Ellen woke up Debbie in order to trim the ship, bidding her crawl up to windward. Before Debbie took her position, they made such morning meal as they could on tepid water and the remains of the hard bread, and then settled down for their run into the harbor. The little boat was jumping and pitching fearfully, but Debbie was almost as good a sailor as Ellen, and she suffered no inconvenience from the wild motion.

As for Ellen, her heart exulted. She had something to do besides think. The sailing of the boat required all her skill and ability. It was no light task to hold the helm in one hand and the sheet in the other and fight her way through the rising seas. The boat rode the water like a duck, however, and did not ship a drop of spray.

They were well past Bambridge when the day broke fair and clear. Ellen had been so occupied with the business of sailing the boat that she had not paid any attention to what was astern of her. It was Debbie who about a half hour after sunrise pointed out another and a larger boat following in their wake. In the presence of such a boat at such a time, there was nothing suspicious, yet some premonition of danger caused Ellen to survey the other vessel, a small lugger, perhaps a mile astern, with deep and intense interest. Something seemed to whisper to her heart that its presence boded no good for the fugitives.

In order to settle the matter, Ellen suddenly put up the helm and ran broad off toward the channel. The other boat followed her motions at once. At this confirmation of her suspicions, Ellen once more brought her own cutter on her previous course, and again the other boat followed the movements of the first.

"They're pursuing us," said Ellen.

"I thought so," returned Debbie.

"Who can they be?" queried Ellen tightening her grip upon the tiller.

"It might be your husband," answered Debbie.

And if that were so, it flashed into Ellen's mind that perhaps the best thing would be to throw her own boat up into the wind, doff sail, or at least just give her steerage way and wait to be taken back. But Debbie's voice dispelled that dream.

"It's more likely to be Lord Strathgate," continued the American girl, "than anyone else. He would naturally follow us to that little village, if he were not so seriously wounded as to be utterly helpless and of course he would pursue us. They would find the money you put on the wharf and anybody could guess the rest."

The thought smote Ellen's heart. There was so much probability of it.

"Ay," she said, "tis probably Strathgate as you say."

"He's undoubtedly intensely angry with us both, or with you at least, Ellen," continued Deborah. "You know you tried to kill him last night."

"I wish to heaven I had succeeded!" returned Lady Carrington.

"And we both left him helpless in the road and he can't be feeling very kindly toward us," went on Deborah with innocent simplicity.

"He pretended to love me," said Ellen, scornfully. "Well, he shall never take me into that boat. I'll sink this one rather than—"

"Oh, please don't do anything so rash," cried Deborah, alarmed at that threat. "I'm sure I don't want to be sunk and drowned because Lord Strathgate loves you and Lord Carrington doesn't."

"How do you know he doesn't?" cried Ellen.

"Why, you said that he and Lady Cecily—"

"Don't you ever dare mention that woman's name to me," returned the other, fiercely. "She beguiled him and enticed him—I hate them both!"

She was on the verge of another breakdown. Deborah was appalled by the vehemence of her companion and tactfully interposed a remark to change the trend of her thoughts.

"I think they're nearer to us now."

"They are," cried Ellen as she surveyed them with her practiced eye. "Their boat is larger, she spreads more sail. She goes three fathoms to our two. What shall we do? Here take the tiller a moment. Hold it just as it is and the sheet in the other hand."

"What are you going to do?" asked Deborah as she obeyed her captain's commands.

"I'm going to see if there are any powder and shot in the lockers forward. I was a fool to come away with only the charges in my pistols."

"Would you shoot him?"

"Ay, that I would," returned Ellen, "rather than fall into his hands."

She stepped forward and rummaged in the locker under the bows but found nothing. She made her way aft again and disturbing Deborah opened another locker in the stern sheets. There to her good fortune she found a flask of powder but no bullets. She was bitterly disappointed at this lack, but at least something was gained. She knelt down on the thwarts and with skill bred of ancient practice rapidly charged both her pistols.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WHERE AUBURN LOCKS ABOUND.

Found in Great Numbers in Northeastern Part of Scotland.

Red hair is found in distinct excess north of the Grampians, and especially in the northeast of Scotland. A scientist who has made the question of pigmentation a special study, and has just been helped to conclude a color survey of the school children—over 50,000—of Scotland, announced this as one of his results.

In most European countries, he said, there is a distinct predominance of one type over the others. In north Germany and Sweden it is the blonde type; in Italy the brunette. No such predominance is found in Scotland. Dark hair and fair are present in equal proportions. The dominant color among Scottish children is brown, and it has to be shown how far brown is really a blend of fair and dark.

The proportion of red hair throughout the country is a little over 5 per cent.—high compared with the continent. One cannot overlook the reference of Tacitus to the red haired Caledonians. Some curious facts brought to light suggest that red hair is not entirely or strictly a racial trait. It may have some peculiar physiological if not pathological connection.

Teach Poor Women to Cook.

Some of the home economics clubs of the east have established "centers" with all cooking school conveniences, where poor women may be taught how to keep house and cook economically. There is no fancy cooking taught, but simply the things that are served by the poor people themselves each day, only they are taught to keep account of the expense and cook economically.

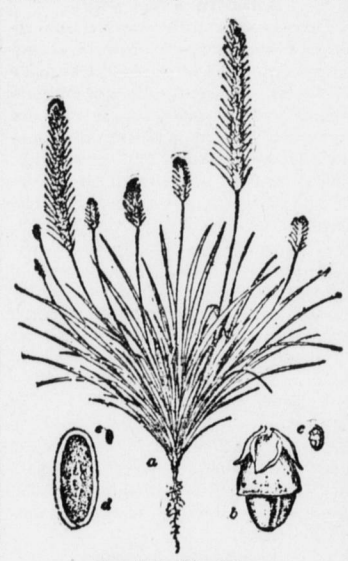
FARM and GARDEN

BRACTED PLANTAIN.

A Troublesome Weed That Is Very Hard to Get Rid Of.

An Illinois farmer is troubled with a weed the head of which somewhat resembles a small timothy head, and which has an abundance of lace-like leaves at the surface of the ground. Our illustration, taken from the Farmers' Review, shows the appearance of the week.

Where this weed grows over the whole field the only thing to do is to put it through a course of rotation. Where there is only a stalk here and



Bracted Plantain.

there it may be taken out with a "spud," which is simply a two-inch chisel with a handle, by means of which the farmer can cut out rapidly many of these weeds, but where it is scattered over the field the only way is to put it through a course of rotation.

This is one of the worst weeds, and is very prevalent in Europe, some of the eastern states, southern Illinois, and similar latitudes. In buying seed examine it with a microscope. If you do not have one, buy one or send a sample of your seed to your experiment station for examination. The seed is about the same size as a clover and can only be distinguished from it by the fact that it is concave on one side instead of round. Don't sow clover containing this seed under any circumstances.

CARE OF SEPARATOR CREAM.

It Should Be Cooled as Fast as It Comes from the Machine.

The ideal way of cooling separator cream is to have it run from the cream spout of the separator directly over a water cooler. This should reduce the temperature to as near 50 degrees Fahrenheit as possible. The cream must then be kept at a temperature below 60 degrees Fahrenheit by setting the clean cans in cold water. It should be gathered for delivery to the factory as often as every other day in the hot summer weather. When a cream cooler is not used the cream cans should not be over six inches in diameter and by setting these cans in cold water the temperature should be reduced to 60 degrees Fahrenheit or below. This must be done at once and in order to hasten the cooling, the cream should be frequently stirred. A tin disc to which is attached a strong wire handle two feet long makes an efficient agitator for this purpose.—E. H. Farrington, at Institute.

CHANGING WORK.

Farmers Would Find It to Their Interests to Help Each Other Out.

The silo filling season is here. Now is the time when every neighborhood should thoroughly appreciate the spirit of co-operation. The time was when we used to change work plowing, planting, haying, harvesting and threshing. With the advent of improved machinery farmers have become more independent of each other and have not looked to their neighbors for help. There is no time when the spirit of friendly co-operation is more to be desired than during the silo filling season. It does not take a large force of men, but it is much better if those in the immediate neighborhood should work together. It frequently happens that more teams are needed than one farm affords and it is cheaper at this season of the year to change work than to hire.

I sometimes think, writes a farmer correspondent, that we are becoming too independent. It would be better if we would look to our friends and neighbors for more help. I feel sure that the social life of the community would be improved by such a practice.

Cover the Bare Places.

If there are any vacancies in the corn field, plant beans there or something that can be turned to account. Keep every foot of your farm growing with something that will help.

By dressing your land every year after haying you can double and often triple the amount of hay produced.

GRASSVILLE SUMMER TOURISTS.

First Mountain Climber—Come on, fellows; we're above the timber line and will soon be on the summit.

Ethergram.

Language grows apace with the victories of applied science. Consider for a moment how many words in the ordinary work-a-day vocabulary were unknown a quarter of a century ago and are the natural product of discovery and invention. With the perfection of wireless transmission of intelligence there obviously came need of a word designating a message conveyed by the new method. "Ethergram" has been suggested and, in fact, is being used in Great Britain. If not, why not?

German Wall Paper Trust.

Negotiations among the German manufacturers of wall paper have finally led to the organization of a trust. The seven leading manufacturers who have already joined have a combined annual production of about $2,620,000. The total output of wall paper in Germany is estimated at $7,000,000 per annum.

HOUSE WORK

Thousands of American women in our homes are daily sacrificing their lives to duty.

In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo. A female weakness or displacement is often brought on and they suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden.

It is to these faithful women that

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

comes as a boon and a blessing, as it did to Mrs. F. Ellsworth, of Mayville, N. Y., and to Mrs. W. P. Boyd, of Beaver Falls, Pa., who say:

"I was not able to do my own work, owing to the female trouble from which I suffered. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me wonderfully, and I am so well that I can do as big a day's work as I ever did. I wish every sick woman would try it.

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna acts gently yet promptly on the bowels, cleanses the system effectually, assists one in overcoming habitual constipation permanently. To get its beneficial effects buy the genuine.

Manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS - 50¢ per BOTTLE

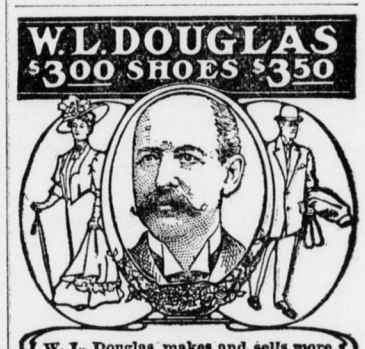
SKIN HEALTH

Promoted by Exercise and Cuticura Soap

In the promotion of Skin Health, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, is undoubtedly superior to all other skin soaps because of its influence in allaying irritation, inflammation, and clogging of the pores, the cause of disfiguring eruptions. In antiseptic cleansing, in stimulating sluggish pores, in emollient and other properties, they have no rivals.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; Russia, Ferrein, Moscow; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Care of the Skin.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOES $3.50



W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, fit better, and wear longer than any other make.

Shoes at All Prices, for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses & Children

W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $5.00 Gilt Edge Shoes cannot be equalled at any price. W. L. Douglas $3.50 and $3.00 shoes are the best in the world.

Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.

Take No Substitute. W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Sold everywhere. Shoes mailed from factory to any part of the world. Catalogue free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 157 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

Paxtine

TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Keeps the breath, teeth, mouth and body antiseptically clean and free from unhealthy germ-life and disagreeable odors, which water, soap and tooth preparations alone cannot do. A germicidal, disinfecting and deodorizing toilet requisite of exceptional excellence and economy. Invaluable for inflamed eyes, throat and nasal and uterine catarrh. At drug and toilet stores, 50 cents, or by mail postpaid.

Large Trial Sample

WITH "HEALTH AND BEAUTY" BOOK SENT FREE

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., Boston, Mass.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS **ELECTROTYPES**

In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO., 73 W. Adams St., Chicago

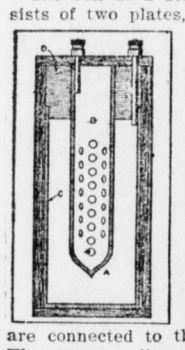
DEFIANCE STARCH easiest to work with and starches clothes nicest.

THE ELECTRICAL WORLD

THE HOME ELECTRICIAN.

How You Can Make Yourself a Small Storage Battery.

The cell of a storage battery consists of two plates, a positive and a negative, made of lead and placed in a dilute solution of sulphuric acid. Large batteries made of large cells have a great number of plates, both positive and negative, of which all positive plates are connected to one terminal and the negative plates are connected to the other terminal. The storage cell as described below is the right size to be charged by a few gravity cells and is easily made.



Secure a piece of 1¾-inch lead pipe, five inches long, and cut both ends smooth and square with the pipe. Solder a circular disc of lead to one end, forming a cup of the pipe. As this cup must hold the sulphuric acid it must be perfectly liquid tight. It is necessary to get another lead pipe of the same length and three-fourths inch in diameter. Bore as many one-eighth-inch holes in this pipe as possible, except for about one inch on each end. One end of this tube is hammered together as shown at A in the sketch to make a pocket to hold the paste. This, of course, does not need to be watertight.

A box of wood is made to hold the larger tube or cup. This box can be square, and the corners left open around the cup can be filled with sawdust. A support is now made from a block of wood to hold the tube, B, in place and to keep it from touching the cup C. This support or block, D, is cut circular with the same diameter as the lead cup C. The lower portion of the block is cut away so it will just fit inside of the cup to form a stopper. The center of this block is now bored to make a hole the same size as the smaller lead pipe. Place the lead pipe in the hole and immerse it in smoking hot paraffine wax, and leave it until the wood has become thoroughly saturated with the hot wax. Use care to keep the wax from running on the lead at any place other than the end within the wood block. Two binding posts should be attached, one to the positive, or tube, B, and the other to the negative, or tube C, by soldering the joint.

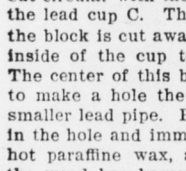
A paste for the positive plate is made from one part sulphuric acid and one part water with a sufficient amount of red lead added to make of thick dry consistency. When mixing the acid and water, be sure to add the acid to the water and not the water to the acid, cautions Popular Mechanics. Also remember that sulphuric acid will destroy anything that it comes in contact with and will make a painful burn if it touches the hands. Stir the mixture with a stick and when a dry paste is formed, put it into the smaller tube and ram it down until the tube is almost filled. The paste that may have come through the holes is scraped off and the tube set aside to dry. The large tube or cup is filled with a diluted solution of sulphuric acid. This solution should be about one-twelfth acid. The cell is now complete and ready for storing the current.

The cell may be charged with three gravity cells. These are connected in series and the positive terminal binding-post on the storage cell is connected to the wire leading from the copper plate in the gravity cell. The other plate is connected to the zinc. The first charge should be run into the cell for about one week and all subsequent charges should only take from ten to twelve hours.

A LIGHTNING ARRESTER.

Simple Device That Will Prove Effective, It Is Said.

Secure a piece of wood about 3½ inches square that will furnish a nice finish and round the corners and make a small rounding edge as shown in the sketch. From a piece of brass 1-16 inch thick cut two pieces alike, A and B, and match them together, leaving about 1-16 inch between their upper edges and fasten them to the wood with binding-posts. The third piece of brass, C, is fitted between the pieces A and B allowing a space of 1-16 inch all around the edge. One binding-post and a small screw will hold the piece of brass, C, in place on the wood. The connections are made from the line wires to the two upper binding-posts and parallel from the lower binding-posts to the instrument. The third binding-post on C is connected to the ground wire. Any heavy charge from lightning, says Popular Mechanics, will jump the saw teeth part of the brass and is grounded without doing harm to the instruments used.



Sends Power Without Wires.

A young inventor of Lyons, France, is said to have solved the problem of the transmission of electrical energy without the use of wires.

AN ELECTRIC TRUMPET.

Instrument Which Is More Effective Than Bell or Buzzer.

A trumpet designed to give a sound-signal by electric action has been devised in Germany, and is likely to find extended use, replacing in great part the present electric bell or "buzzer." Writes Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz, describing the new invention in Cosmos:

"The need has been frequently felt, during recent years, of a device for giving sound-signals that will be heard above disturbing noises in whose presence ordinary alarms are without effect.

"An electric siren, which appears to satisfy this demand perfectly, has been constructed by the Deutsche Telephonwerke at Berlin. In this apparatus the armature of an electro-magnet, excited by a variable current of determinate frequency, acts on a metallic membrane through a lever; the ratio of the lengths of the lever arms is so chosen as to secure a strong and powerful sound.

"The sounding membrane, which is relatively solid, is made of an alloy of nickel-bronze; it closes the apparatus hermetically. The mechanism is contained in a gas-and-water-proof box, and consequently the device may be installed in the open air without any special protection.

"The electric siren uses a very small quantity of energy, while its acoustic performance is greatly superior to that of ordinary annunciators or bells. . . .

"A special advantage of these devices is the facility with which several of them are arranged in parallel and controlled from a central point by an ordinary contact button. The arrangement of connections is about the same as with ordinary annunciators.

"The electric siren is easily used for giving all sorts of well-defined signals analogous to those of the Morse alphabet. Among these numerous applications the following may be cited as most important:

"An evident field of application is for systems of fire alarm. As the sound of the siren resembles exactly that of the alarms generally used, the character of the signals will be clearly intelligible to every one.

"This device may be employed to advantage in alarm systems on board vessels, where it may take the place of various kinds of annunciators and bells now used to give orders to guard stations in the different compartments, or signals to engineers, firemen, or pilots. These orders are transmitted simultaneously to all the compartments in question by pressing on one contact button, which evidently assures great economy of time in case of imminent danger.

"Another possible application relates to railways, where the device may be used to give all kinds of signals on the Morse system, with as small an expenditure of energy as possible.

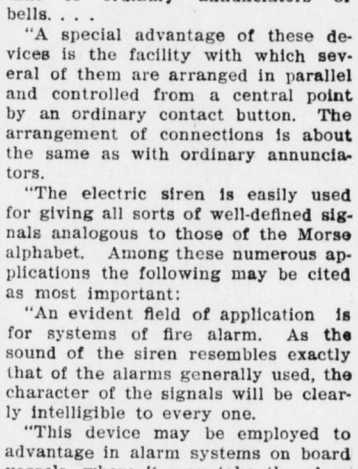
"The apparataus is also adapted to various uses in mines . . . to control the underground cableways, etc., and to give fire alarms, either within the mine or outside.

"In similar fashion it may be used in the system of annunciators of a banking house or office building. Finally, it may be employed as a signal on automobiles and motor boats."

INSULATOR TEST.

How Manufacturers Are Meeting Demand for Greater Voltage Power.

What the limits of long-distance transmission will be at the close of the next ten years is hard to predict. Transmission lines of 60,000 volts and 75,000 volts are now as common as those of 11,000 and 12,000 volts ten years ago, while transmission lines several hundred miles in length are now being projected and installed for an operating pressure up to 150,000 volts.



Testing Insulators.

That the manufacturers of high potential insulators are meeting the ever-growing requirements of electrical engineers may be noted from the fact that they offer to supply insulators testing from 1,000 to half a million volts. The illustration, taken from Popular Mechanics, shows the equipment at Victor, N. Y., of what is said to be the largest single test of high potential insulators in the world. In addition to this testing room are several hundred other testing terminals at Victor.

A SIMPLE SAFEGUARD IN BUYING PAINT.

Everybody should know how simple and easy it is to avoid all uncertainty in buying paint materials. There are many so-called white leads on the market, which contain chalk, zinc, barytes, and other cheap adulterants. Unless the property owner takes advantage of the simple means of protection afforded him by reliable white lead manufacturers, he runs great risk of getting an inferior and adulterated white lead.

It is to protect the paint-buyer against fraud and adulteration that National Lead Company, the largest makers of genuine Pure White Lead, place their famous "Dutch Boy Painter" trademark on every keg of their product, an absolute guarantee of its purity and quality. Anyone who wants to make a practical test of white lead, and who wants a valuable free book about painting, should address National Lead Company, Woodbridge Bldg., New York, and ask for test equipment.

CARRIED GESTURE TOO FAR.

Boy's Action Possibly Appropriate, But Somewhat Unnecessary.

Vivian Burnett, the original of the still-remembered Little Lord Fauntleroy, at the Chicago convention discussed with a reporter a certain party maneuver.

"They went too far there," said Mr. Burnett. "They made themselves ridiculous by their excess. Do you know what they reminded me of? They reminded me of a juvenile elocutionist my mother often tells about.

"This lad, at a school treat, got up to recite the first piece of his life. He was ambitious; he wished to make a great success of his piece; and he had been told by his teacher that the secret of elocution was the gesture—for every phrase its fitting gesture.

"The opening line of the boy's selection was 'The comet lifts its tail of fire.'

"The overzealous boy, to fit its proper gesture to this line, lifted up the tail of his coat and held it out in a horizontal position."

AUTOMOBILE SHOP TALK.

"What was your record across Jersey?"

"One country constable and a cow."

Critical Eye for Babies.

The five-year-old daughter of a Brooklyn man has had such a large experience of dolls that she feels herself to be something of a connoisseur in children.

Recently there came a real live baby into the house.

When it was put into her arms the five-year-old surveyed it with a critical eye.

"Isn't it a nice baby?" asked the nurse.

"Yes, it's nice," answered the youngster hesitatingly. "It's nice, but its head's loose."—Lippincott's.

Peonies as a Medicine.

Peonies were originally esteemed less for beauty of bloom than for value as a medicine. In recognition of its curative virtues, the peony was named after Paeon, the physician of the gods. An old writer says: "About an infant's neck hang peonie. It cures Alcydes cruell maladie." Nor did the use of the plant stop there, for peony water was esteemed and drank in bygone times, though whether as medicine or merely as a refreshing temperance beverage is more than modern writers can say.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Satisfied.

"Look here!" grumbled the old farmer. "This here almanac is a fraud. It predicted snow for yesterday and, by gum, it was hot as blazes all day."

"But my dear sir," responded the bland almanac peddler, "it snowed up at the north pole yesterday."

The old farmer's jaw fell.

"It did?" he drawled slowly. "Wal, I reckon the almanac is all right then. It did tell the truth, didn't it?"

Translated.

"What are you hunting for in the dictionary, my son?" asked old Kollidge.

"What is the Latin for 'wink?'" asked young Kollidge.

"'Spiritus frumenti,'" replied the old man absent-mindedly. — Philadelphia Press.

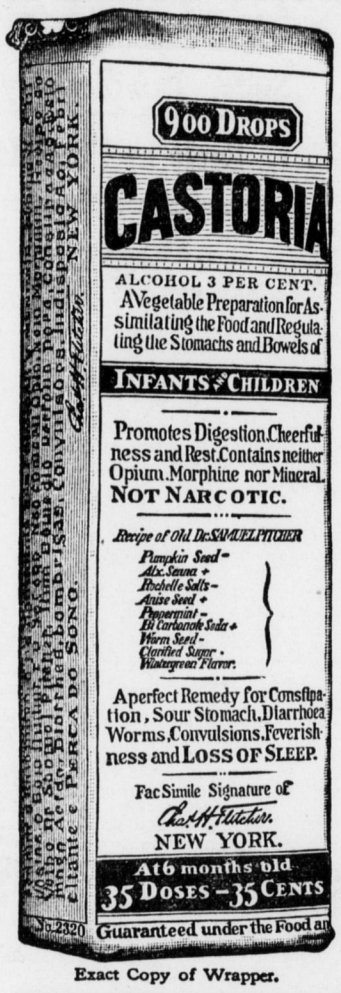
Time's Changes.

Mrs. Redd—Is that your automobile your husband is in?

Mrs. Greene—I really don't know. You see, it's in the repair shop so much that I don't remember just what it does look like!

Physicians Recommend Castoria

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: *First*—The indisputable evidence that it is harmless: *Second*—That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food: *Third*—It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for Castor Oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any Opium, Morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrups, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a Medical Journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food an

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. B. Halstead Scott, of Chicago, Ills., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria often for infants during my practice, and find it very satisfactory."

Dr. William Belmont, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place."

Dr. J. H. Taft, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent."

Dr. R. J. Hamlen, of Detroit, Mich., says: "I prescribe your Castoria extensively, as I have never found anything to equal it for children's troubles. I am aware that there are imitations in the field, but I always see that my patients get Fletcher's."

Dr. Wm. J McCrann, of Omaha, Neb., says: "As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine, and aside from my own family experience I have in my years of practice found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home."

Dr. J. R. Clausen, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "The name that your Castoria has made for itself in the tens of thousands of homes blessed by the presence of children, scarcely needs to be supplemented by the endorsement of the medical profession, but I, for one, most heartily endorse it and believe it an excellent remedy."

Dr. R. M. Ward, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Physicians generally do not prescribe proprietary preparations, but in the case of Castoria my experience, like that of many other physicians, has taught me to make an exception. I prescribe your Castoria in my practice because I have found it to be a thoroughly reliable remedy for children's complaints. Any physician who has raised a family, as I have, will join me in heartiest recommendation of Castoria."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

No Automobiles There.

"There are no automobiles on the golden streets of heaven," says the Whitsett Courier, "but they're giving lots of folks a chance to walk those golden streets. One of the contraptions arrived in town last week and during the first spin the owner took in it it pitched a blind mule on top of the town hall, with the man that was ridin' the mule. The mule was so mad it kicked the town clock to pieces, likewise kickin' a hole in the roof an' fallin' on the mayor, just as he had took his seat an' called council to order. Having landed in the midst of them, the mule walked slow and dignified to the front door an' then took to the woods."

Just Suppose.

"S'pose the old man don't get the office he's a-runnin' for?"

"Well, he says that'll be a calamity to the state, but ef the state won't let him save it, it'll only have its fool self to blame. Ef they turn him down, his responsibility ceases!"—Exchange.

Your Druggist Will Tell You

That Murine Eye Remedy Cures Eyes, Makes Weak Eyes Strong. Doesn't Smart. Soothes Eye Pain and Sells for 50c.

Labor rids us of three great evils; poverty, vice and ennui.—Voltaire.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Pretty teeth are responsible for a good many smiles.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a Powder
For swollen, sweating feet. Gives instant relief. The original powder for the feet. 25c at all Druggists.

The man who pays his debts is true to his trust.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS under NEW LAW obtained by JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.

A. N. K.—C (1908—37) 2247.

IF YOU'VE NEVER WORN
TOWER'S FISH BRAND
SLICKER
you've yet to learn the bodily comfort it gives in the wettest weather
MADE FOR HARD SERVICE AND GUARANTEED WATERPROOF
$3.00
AT ALL GOOD STORES
CATALOG FREE
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

FOREIGN POST CARDS
SENT DIRECT FROM 40 COUNTRIES

Send us the name and address of some loved one. We notify our foreign agent, who purchases, addresses, stamps and mails Picture Post Cards to any address we send. (Cards are descriptive of countries wherein mailed) Countries: Phillipines, Guatamala, New Zealand, Panama, Cuba, Madagascar, France, Greece, Portugal, Africa, Colombia S. A., Belgium, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Mexico, Gibraltar, Jerusalem, Syria, Turkey, Egypt, China, Japan, India, England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Spain, Italy, Holland, Australia, Chili, Brazil, Argentine Republic, Austria, Uruguay, Switzerland. Your name signed if desired. Guaranteed delivery. Price, 25c each. $2.50 dozen. **The Foreign Post Card Mailing Co., 541 Quincy Bldg., Denver, Colo.**

Douglas, Ariz., Offers You an Opportunity to make money. Richest copper, gold and silver mining district known. Million acres fertile farming land free. Delightful climate all the time. Pure water plentiful. Merchants, jobbers, manufacturers, farmers, investors needed. Address **Dept. C, Chamber of Commerce, Douglas, Arizona.**

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Clothing Made to Order at the Mill

Buy your clothing direct from the mill. Cut out the dealer's profits. Suits and overcoats **MADE TO ORDER** handsomely trimmed. Material, workmanship and fit **guaranteed.** Many patterns to choose from.

Men's and Youths' Suits AND OVERCOATS
MADE TO ORDER
$10.00 to $18.00
Our $12.50 Suits A Big Value

We make a specialty of suits at this price. They are of exceptional value. We have sold thousands of these suits, and we have testimonials from satisfied customers in all parts of the country. Express charges paid. Write for samples of cloth and Style Book.

GLEN ROCK WOOLEN CO.
210 Main St., SOMERVILLE, N.J.

Live Stock and Miscellaneous
Electrotypes
In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by
A.N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO.
73 W. Adams St., CHICAGO

DEFIANCE STARCH never sticks to the iron.

Shortest Line to Rosebud Reservation

The opening of the Rosebud Reservation, October 5 to 17, next, will give over 5000 people each a choice farm in Tripp County, South Dakota, for a small sum per acre. 838,000 acres will be opened. People drawing one of these farms must pay $6.00 an acre: one-fifth down, balance in 5 years. Chamberlain and Presho, South Dakota, are places of registration. Both are located on the shortest line to the reservation from Chicago—the

CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

The best of these lands are located in the northern part of Tripp County, easily reached from both Chamberlain and Presho. All persons, except certain soldiers, must be present in one of these towns for registration. Presence at the drawing is not required. Those who draw one of these farms will be notified by mail. Rosebud folder, containing map, and giving full particulars free on request.

F. A. MILLER,
General Passenger Agent,
Chicago.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. **MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.**

R. KUEHNE

Cameron County's Largest and Finest Dry Goods Store,
EMPORIUM, PA.

New Fall Merchandise

Now Ready in Every Department.

R. KUEHNE

Cameron County's Largest and Finest Dry Goods Store,
EMPORIUM, PA.

Greatest Showing of Silks, Dress Goods, Blankets, Gomforters, Wash Materials, Underwear, Hosiery; Notions and Fancy Goods, Etc., in Cameron County. Below we Illustrate just a few of our hundreds of Woman's Coats and Suits. It will pay you to make your selections as Early as Possible.

No. 100—New model suit of all wool two toned striped Suiting. Coat 30 inches long, lined throughout with good quality gray satin. Notch colar, cufis, pockets, edged with silk velvet. Revers, front and back trimmed with Skinner's satin straps. Gored full flare skirt, timmed with wo bands of Skinner's satin (as per picture). Price,..... **$13.00**

No. 101.—32 inch long coat suit of all wool striped material in the new fall shades, also the most desirabld gray effects. New shape single broasted, four button front coat; lined throughout with silver gray satin. Trimmed with bias tailored straps and buttons. Gored full flare skirt with six inch bias fold; ornamented with buttons, (as per picture) Price..... **$13.50**

No. 102—Latest Fall Model suit made of all wool cloth in rich, two toned subdued colorings. Cnat 32 inches long, lined throughout with Pearl gray satin. Elaborately trimmed with fancy silk braid, crochet buttons and silk soutache. Vents in back trimmed with cord loops and crochet buttons. A wide sweep gored skirt, with deep fold and trimmed to correspond. (As per picture). Price..... **$15.50**

No. 104.--Stylish model suit made of all wool novelty weave suiting in the richest Fall shades, 32 inches long pointed coat, lined with beautiful shade of gray satin. Bound all around with ¾ inch strap of Skinner's satin and richly ornamented with buttons to match. Wide circular gored skirt with double rows of Skinner's satin straps and ornamental button trimming. (As per picture). Price..... **$16.50**

No. 114—Finely tailored jaunty suit of plain broadcloth in the correct fall colorings. Semi-fitted back and four-bottoned straight front with mannish coat lapels. Side filap pockets and cuffs on sleeves. Heavy gray satin lining. Full pleated skirt with deep foot fold. All sizes from 32 to 42, (as per picture) Price,..... **$1.650**

No. 123—Wool material. Dark stripes. Coat ¾ length, Trimmed with stin bands, skirt with fold and satin band. Price,..... **$15.00**

No. 105—This season's leading model suit made of extra quality broadcloth in deep black, rich shade of brown and beautiful navy blue. Gracefully shaped, 36 inch long coat, semi-fitting in back and straight fitting four button front. Pointed on sides. Coat edged with Skinner's satin and row of fine soutache. New sleeves with three virtical folds. Newly shaped circular skirt and deep fold, (as per picture). Price..... **$20.00**

No. 109—Novelty cloth suit in handsome two toned all wool, striped fabrics. 30 inch long coat semi-fitted; lined with good quality gray satin. Bias tailored straps across front and back. Ornamental button trimming. Wide skirt with bias straps and fancy buttons (as Per picture). Price, **$18.50**

No. 549—Stylish all wool striped suit, richly trimmed, all colors,(as per picture) Price,..... **$25.00**

No. 712—Handsome Misses, or small womnas suit, made of invisible stripe, all wool Panama; all plain colors. Coat trimmed with satin stripes. Full skirt trimmed with satin bands (a per picture). Price..... **$16.50**

No. 360—Latest style, full length, all wool black broadcloth coat, of excellent quality. Completely ined withe with good silver-gray satin, edged with fancy silk braid. Trimmed elaborately with Skinner's satin straps and fancy buttons (as per picture). Price.... **$12.00**

No. 304—Elegant coat made of tan covert cloth velvet collar, self straps, 52 inch long. Price,..... **$9.98**

No. 511—Beautiful suit, made of all wool, Herringbone cloth. Comes in all plain colors, coat 35 inches long, elegantly tailored. Buttoned trimmed. Skirt plaited and trimmed with fold. Price..... **$25.00**

No. 360—Semi-fitted coat, 52 inch long, made of fine quality Kersey finished Thibet. Satin lined waist, turn down color, revers and cuffs edged with Skinner's satin and trimmed with soutache. Double stitched cloth strapping extending from front to back, piped with satin, (a per picture). Black only. Price,..... **$6.75**

No. 322—Heavy striped cloth coat, dark colors. Semi-fitted back, 52-inch long, velvet collar. Trimmed with silk braid and buttons, (as per picture). Price,..... **$8.50**

No. 84.—Ladies broadcloth Coat, black, navy or brown, lened through with satin, trimmed with black satin bands. 52 inches long Price **16.50**

No. 784—Child's cloth coats, Embroidered emblems on sleeves. Price **3.50**

No. 303.—Full-length, full-sweep coat of Kersey finish black Thibit. Completely lined with rich quality satin. Trimmed with Skinner's satin bands and edged inside with wide fancá silk braid (as per picture). Two models, viz; Semi-fitting or loose flowing back Price **7.50**

No. 827—Child's coat, invisible stripe, heavy cloth, lined throughout. Various colors; all ages. Price..... **4.75**

No. 383.—Misses coat. Heavy cloth. Trimmed with broadcloth and buttons. 49 inches long. Price..... **10.00**

No. 317.—Child's Bear Skin coats, white, brown, red, gray, etc. Similar, to cut prices from **$3.75** to..... **10.00**

Childs Astrachan Coats, nicely trimmed, price..... **3.98**

Caps of Astrachan or Bear Skin 75c to $1.00.

The Best on Earth.

Protection against Accidents and Sickness is an absolute necessity. It costs but $5.00 a year for $15.00 weekly benefits, and $2,000 death claim. The only policy paying such liberal benefits. This Company also writes policies for $10.00 and $25.00 per year. Liberal commissions to agents, by the German Commercial Accident Co., Phil'a, Pa. W. R. Sizer, Gen'l Agent, Sizerville, Pa. R. R. McQuay of Emporium, is a representative of the Company. Drop him a postal—He will do the balance. In case of sudden injury this Company provides temporary relief to the amount of $25.00, if notified ·ire of an accident. 17-ly.

If you are a sufferer from that most distressing affliction, piles, and have tried many remedies without being benefitted we can safely say that ManZan Pile Remedy will bring relief with the first application. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m.

Bees Laxative Cough Syrup always brings quick relief in coughs, colds, hoarseness, whooping cough and all bronchial and throat trouble. Mothers especially recommend it for children, as it is pleasant to take. It is gently laxative. Should be in every home. Guaranteed. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m.

Hackenberg Agency.

FOR RENT—A good house with all modern improvements.
18tf WM. HACKENBERG

A Sure-Enough Knocker.

A. C. Goodwin, of Reidsville, N. C., says: "Bucklen's Arnica Salve is a sure enough knocker for ulcers. A bad one came on my leg last summer, but that wonderful salve knocked it out in a few rounds. No even a scar remained." Guarateed for piles, sores, burns, etc. 25c, at all drug stores.

They Take The Kinks Out.

"I have used Dr. King's New Life Pills for many years, with increasing satisfaction. They take the kinks out of the stomach, liver and bowels, without fuss or friction," says N. H. Brown, of Pittsfield, Nt. Guaranteed satisfactory at all drug stores. 25c.

Kodol will in a very short time enable the stomach to do the work it should do, and work it should do is to digest all the food you eat. It makes the stomach sweet and it is pleasant to take. It is pleasant to take. It is sold here by R. C. Dodson.

Wood's Liver Medicine is liquid form for malaria, chills and fever, regulates the liver, kidneys and bladder, brings quick relief in biliousness, sick headache, constipation. Pleasant to take. The $1.00 bottle contains 2½ times the quantity of the 50c size. First dose brings relief. Its tonic effects felt at once. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

Economy in 1908.

Pure Linseed Oil costs much less sold from the barrel than it does put up in Tin Cans as Mixed Paint—In the first instance you pay 60 cents per gallon—In the second $1.60. Now mix 3 gallons of pure linseed oil with 4 pallons L. & M. Paint and you have, ready for use, 7 gallons of the best paint made costing only $1.20 per gallon Done in 2 minutes. Harry S. Lloyd, Emporium, L. & M. Paint Agent.

"Buster Brown" that irrepressible youngster, will be seen at the EmporiumOpera House tonight. The management this season offer an entirely new prodction, splendid scenery and costumes, and a company second to none. he date will soon be announced.

Warning.

All persons are hereby forbidden from trespassing upon the property of this Company without a permit from this office, or the Manager at the works.

KEYSTONE POWDER MFG. CO.
Emporium, Pa., August 1st, 1903
24-tf.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of MARY E.SANFORD, late of Shippen Township, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration c. t. a. upon estate, of said decedent have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay, to

GEO. W. LEAVITT, Administrator, C. T. A.
Emporium, Pa., Sept 1, 1908. 25-6t.

Geo. J. LaBar

Furniture

Tabourettes.

The Set to Set Before You

Is waiting for you in the shape of a nice set of crockery. We are now showing a splendid stock of good sound Crockery, every single piece warranted free from fault or blemish. The finest assortment in the county at reasonable prices.

Undertaking

Geo. J. LaBar

Summer Bargains

Happy Thoughts in Stylish

Summer Suits,

Fancy Vests, Hats, Etc.

All the popular styles in Neckwear, Collars, Pens, Gloves and Underwear.

NEW--Our stock is all new, up-to-date and marked to the lowest notch.

R. SEGER & CO.

NEXT TO BANK.

Old Reliable Drug Store

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS.

Seeley's hard Rubber Trusses, closing out at $1.00 each.

Cutlery, a fine line, closing out at cost.

100 regular 25c boxes pills. None better. Closing out at 17c each.

100 bottles 25c size Cough and Cold Medicine, closing out at 17c each. There is not any better Cough and Cold medicine made.

Kalamazoo Celery Nerve and Blood Tonic. A tonic everybody needs in the spring of the year. Closing at 65c the bottle

Electric Bitters, one of the very best Stomach, Liver and Kidney remedies. Closing out at 35c each.

Skinner's Wild Cherry Tonic, one of the very best appetizers. Price reduced from 50c to 30c.

If your physician gives you a prescription take it to Taggart and save one half on it.

L. TAGGART, Prop

The Bargain Store

Fruits -- Vegetables

Arriving daily and going at the lowest possible prices.

Pine Apples,
Cucumbers, Cabbage,
New Potatoes,
Bermuda Onions.

Remember I am handling Fresh and Smoked Meats of all kinds. Bacon, Hams, Boiled Ham, Bologna.

Fine Line Groceries

Free delivery anywhere.
Phone your orders.

T. W. WELSH

Chas. Diehl's Old Stand, West Ward

Keep the Flies Out OF THE HOUSE

By Getting Good Window Screens and Screen Doors.

Window Screens 25c to 45c

Screen Doors $1.00 to $1.85

Wire Cloth Spring Hinges and all the accessories for fly weather.

Hardware of all Kinds.

Plumbing, Tinning, Hot Water and Steam Heating a Specialty.

F. V. HEILMAN & CO.

TAFT'S KINDNESS TO BLIND

Overrules Washington Monument Regulation For Benefit of the Sightless.

The kind heartedness of Mr. Taft and his sincere, common sense sympathy with the unfortunates in this world has just been brought to the attention of the blind in a peculiar way.

Away up in the top of the Washington monument, where thousands go to behold the beauties of the nation's capital, the Columbia Polytechnic Institute, which seeks to make it possible for the adult blind of the United States to rise above conditions of dependence by becoming self sustaining placed on sale souvenir post cards manufactured by its blind. Some sentimental persons took the view that this was undignified and succeeded in having the superintendent of public buildings and grounds order the cards removed. F. E. Cleaveland, principal of the institute, appealed to Mr. Taft then secretary of war and within whose jurisdiction came the office of public buildings and grounds. It took only a few words to convince the secretary that the blind should have the benefit of this privilege, and the cards were again placed on sale in the monument.

"For this action," said Principal Cleaveland in discussing the incident, "Mr. Taft deserves the gratitude of every blind person, particularly the progressive blind, who are striving to help their less fortunate fellows."

ANTI-NEGRO PLANKS IN WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Jim Crow Plank.

We favor the enactment of a law requiring common carriers engaged in passenger traffic to furnish separate coaches or compartments for white and colored passengers.

Elective Franchise Plank.

Believing that the extension of the elective franchise to a race inferior in intelligence and without preparation for the wise and prudent exercise of a privilege so vital to the maintenance of good government was a mistake if not a crime committed by the Republican party during the reign of passion and prejudice following the civil war for political ends and purposes, we declare that the Democratic party is in favor of so amending the constitution as to preserve the purity of the ballot and the electorate of the state from the evil results from conferring such power and privilege upon those who are unfitted to appreciate its importance, as it affects the stability and preservation of good government.

Taft's Religion.

To dispose of questions which should not be asked as speedily as possible let us say that Mr. Taft is not a Roman Catholic. He is a member of the Unitarian church. That was the church of his parents, and he has never separated himself from it. His wife, however, is an Episcopalian, and he worships more often beside her in her church.

These are the facts, which are utterly and absolutely unimportant. The matter of a man's religion has no rightful place in consideration of his fitness for the presidency. The constitution of the nation, ordained and established "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," expressly places the very suggestion of such thought outside the pale of patriotism.

No words can be clearer than these from our country's fundamental law, "No religious test ever shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

The numerous queries about Mr. Taft's religious belief show simply the extent to which his enemies have gone to rouse some prejudice against him. Since there was no spot upon his whole clean record of private conduct and public service to which they could point to Taft's detriment they displayed their willingness to descend to any depth of petty, cowardly, contemptible attack that might do him harm.—Philadelphia North American.

Same Old Story.

Taft talked "straight talk" to his countrymen about every issue that engrosses the thoughts of Americans today. Bryan promises a series of postscripts to dispose of tariff, railroads, currency, trusts and everything else of real importance. And then he engages in one of his melancholy searches after a "paramount issue" and finds it in the rhetorical, fustian and tinsel platitude, "Shall the people rule?"

It is the old, old story. The garb of the conservative does not sit well upon the born Crusader. Mr. Bryan has put forth a tactful, smoothly phrased bundle of generalities, and he has done so at the very moment when the mental appetite of the whole people is sharpened for strong meat and not wind pudding.

With a score of honestly disputed and important questions open, he chooses deliberately to select as the chief issue of the campaign a query to which there is absolutely no negative response—"Shall the people rule?" The people always have ruled and always will rule.—Philadelphia North American, Aug. 15, 1908.

Reciprocal Boosting.

Judge Parker is laboring for the Bryan cause in California, which recals the fact that Bryan's campaign in Nebraska for Parker kept the Republican majority in the state down to 86,000.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Bryan criticises Mr. Taft for adding to the Republican platform. In the meantime the number of "paramount issues" which Mr. Bryan subtracted from the Democratic platform would fill several large volumes.—Omaha Bee.

HIS OWN BAIT.

The Giant Alligator Snapping Turtle as a Fisherman.

There is a [illegible] fisherman which makes effective use of the bait which he carries in his own mouth. This is the alligator snapping turtle, a giant among reptiles, known to attain a maximum weight of 144 pounds, with a length of shell of about twenty-eight inches. It haunts rivers flowing into the gulf of Mexico, including the Mississippi, where it is common. In appearance and actions it is an enlarged duplicate of the common snapping turtle. Its pale brown hues well match the soft, muddy bottoms on which it lies motionless, angling for fish with the decoy. The bait is attached inside the lower jaw, close to the tongue, and is a well developed filament of flesh, white and distinct from the yellowish mouth part and closely resembling a large grub. While waiting the turtle keeps this grub in motion, giving it the aspect of crawling about in a small circular course. Its mud colored shell, often studded with a growth of fine, waving moss, looks like a great round stone, and close to it is a second smaller stone, the head. Close to this smaller stone crawls the plump white grub. A fish sees it and makes a natural mistake, only to be seized by a sudden snap of the powerful jaws. The jaws are remarkably powerful. The common snapper, which attains only a third of the size of his larger relative, will bite a finger clean off, and the alligator snapper could bite through a wrist or foot.—Chicago Tribune.

TRICKS OF WRITERS.

A Ruse by Which Kipling Piqued His Readers' Curiosity.

"When I first began to read Kipling," said an admirer, "my curiosity was immensely piqued by the scraps of verse with which he usually headed his early stories. They were all credited to poems I had never heard of in my life and were just such salient, striking fragments as would naturally whet one's appetite for the remainder. For over a year I tried hard to locate those mysterious poems and enlisted half a dozen book dealers in the search. At last one of them wrote me that I was wasting time and that the alleged quotations were merely Mr. Kipling's little joke.

"In other words, he manufactured 'em to order and stuck them at the top of his tales for the sake of the odor of erudition they lent to the production. I was mad for a while, but when I cooled off I had a good big laugh. Of course you know Scott used to do the same thing, and so, for that matter, did Edgar Allan Poe. Poe was really the worst quotation fakir of the lot.

"He would write wise sounding detached sentences and credit them to imaginary German philosophers with long, outlandish and impressive names. However, I don't know why the thing should be punishable. The business of a writer of fiction is to create an illusion, and as long as he does it I for one am not particular what means he employs to contribute to the end."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Immigrants' Purses.

The immigrants who stream into New York all have different ways of carrying their money.

The Irish immigrant carries a canvas bag in which notes and coins are crammed together.

The Germans wear a money belt, gay and costly, of embroidered chamois.

The French and Italians carry brass tubes with screw tops wherein they keep their cash in twenty franc gold pieces.

The Swede is sure to have an immense pocketbook of cowhide that has been handed down from father to son for generations.

The Slavs carry their money in their high boots, along with a fork and spoon.—New York Press.

Forest of Stone In Australia.

In Albany, in Australia, is to be seen a stone forest—in other words, petrified trees. The trees are of a gray stone.

It is suggested as an explanation of the strange phenomenon that in the depths of past ages the forest was in full vegetation and then through some upheaval of the earth it was buried in sand. Little by little water acting on the sand penetrated the branches and solidified.

The wood gradually disappeared under the layer of stone and in time took its form. Then in succeeding years the winds again carried away the sand and the forest appeared anew, but of stone.—London Globe.

A Legal Thrust.

"The learned counsel for the defense," said the plaintiff's attorney, "appears to be afraid of losing his case. Otherwise why isn't he ready to go on?"

"I've got a good excuse," replied counsel for the defense.

"Nonsense! Ignorance of the law excuses no one."—Philadelphia Press.

Our National Attitude.

"That's the Goddess of Liberty," explained the New Yorker. "Fine attitude, eh?"

"Yes, and typically American," responded the western visitor. "Hanging to a strap."—Washington Herald.

The Tangible Part.

The Village Idiot (discovered trespassing)—Ye'd better not hit me. D'ye know fowks say I'm not a' here! The Farmer—Well, coom awa' oot here, then. I'm a-goin' to gie a good hidin' to what ther' is o' ye!—London Opinion.

A close friend is one who turns you down when you want a small loan.—St. Joseph News-Press.

A BEAUTIFUL FACE

Before Using.

If you have pimples, blotches, or other skin imperfections, you can remove them and have a clear and beautiful complexion by using

BEAUTYSKIN

It Makes New Blood, Improves the Health, Removes Skin Imperfections.

After Using.

Beneficial results guaranteed or money refunded. Send stamp for Free Sample, Particulars and Testimonials. Mention this paper.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

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Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure Patents and TRADE-MARKS write to

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OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE. WASHINGTON, D.C.

WINDSOR HOTEL

W. T. BRUBAKER, Manager

Midway between Broad Street Station and Reading Terminal on Filbert Street.

European, $1.00 per day and up
American, $2.50 per day and up

The only moderate priced hotel of reputation and consequence in

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Business Cards.

J. C. JOHNSON. J. P. MCNARNEY
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JOHNSON & MCNARNEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
EMPORIUM, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. 16-1y.

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Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent,
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GREEN & FELT,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Corner Fourth and Broad streets,
Emporium, Pa.
All business relating to estate, collections, real estate, Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 41-25-1y.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
Near P. & E. Depot, Emporium, Pa.
FREDERICK LEVECKE, Prop'r.
Centrally located. Every convenience for the traveling public. Rates reasonable. A share of he public patronage solicited. 4 4ly

MAY GOULD,
TEACHER OF
PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY,
Also dealer in all the Popular Sheet MUSIC,
Emporium, Pa.
Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my room in this place.

Sour Stomach

No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breat general debility, sour risings, and catar of the stomach are all due to indigestio Kodol relieves indigestion. This new disco ery represents the natural juices of dige tion as they exist in a healthy stomac combined with the greatest known ton and reconstructive properties. Kodol f dyspepsia does not only relieve indigestio and dyspepsia, but this famous remed helps all stomach troubles by cleansing purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach

Mr. S. S. Ball, of Ravenswood, W. Va., says:—"I was troubled with sour stomach for twenty years Kodol cured me and we are now using it in mill for baby."

Kodol Digests What You Eat.

Bottles only. Relieves indigestion, sour stomach belching of gas, etc.

Prepared by E. O. DeWITT & CO., CHICAGO.

Sold by R. C. Dodson.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.

Taking effect April 22, 1908.

EASTWARD

STATIONS.		6		2	4	†20
				A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Port Allegany,	Lv.			11 37	7 12	8 00
Chemical Works				○○	○○	○○
Burtville,				11 47	7 22	8 17
Roulette,				11 55	7 30	8 50
Knowlton's,				11 59	○○	○○
Mina,				12 05	7 40	9 10
Olmsted,				12 09	*7 44	○○
				12 17	7 52	9 25
Coudersport.	Ar.	A. M.				
	Lv.	6 00		12 25		
North Coudersport,		○○		*12 28		
Frink's,		*6 10		*12 35		
Colesburg,		6 17		12 42		
Seven Bridges,		*6 22		*12 47		
Raymonds,		6 32		12 57		
Gold,		6 37		1 02		
Newfield,		○○		1 06		
Newfield Junction,		6 47		1 15		
Perkins,		*6 50		*1 18		
Carpenter's,		○○		*1 22		
Crowell's,		*6 56		*1 25		
Ulysses,		7 05		1 35		
			A. M.	P. M.		

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.		1			5
		A. M.			P. M.
Port Allegany,		9 10			4 55
Chemical works		○○			○○
Burtville,		8 57			4 42
Roulette,		8 50			4 35
Knowlton's,		○○			*4 30
Mina,		8 40			4 25
Olmsted,		*8 35			4 20
Coudersport,	Lv.	8 30			4 15
	Ar	8 25		P. M.	
North Coudersport,		○○			3 45
Frink's,		*8 13			3 38
Colesburg,		*8 06			3 31
Seven Bridges,		*8 02			3 24
Raymond's,		*7 52			*3 20
Gold,		7 48			*3 10
Newfield		*7 44			*3 06
Newfield Junction,		7 40			2 58
Perkins,		*7 33			*2 44
Carpenter's,		*7 30			*2 40
Crowell's,		*7 27			*2 37
Ulysses,	Lv.	7 20			2 30

Trains 1 and 2 run daily between Coudersport and Port Allegany, all other trains run week days only.

* Flag stations. (○○) Trains do not stop.
† Telegraph offices.
Trains run on Eastern Standard Time.
Connections—At Ulysses with Fall Brook R'y for points north and south. At B. & S. Junction with Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R. north for Wellsville, south for Galeton and Addison. Port Allegany with Pennsylvania R. R., north for Buffalo, Olean, Bradford and Smethport; south for Keating Summit, Austin, Emporium and Penn'a R. R., points.

B. A. McCLURE, Gen'l Supt.
Coudersport, Pa.

ALWAYS GLAD TO SEE YOU!

HERE?

C. B. HOWARD & CO'S

General Store,

WEST END OF FOURTH STREET, EMPORIUM, PA.

NOTICE.

Strictly pure goods. Conform with the pure food law in our Grocery Department. All firms are required to give us a guarantee on their invoices.

GROCERIES.

Full line of all canned goods: Tomatoes, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Corn, Meats of all kinds. Our line of Cookies and Crackers cannot be surpassed for freshness, getthem every week or two. Sour and sweet pickles by the dozen or bottle. Fish of all kind. Cannot be beat on No. 1, sun Mackerel. Hams, Shoulders, Bacon and Salt Pork or anything you desire in the line.

CLOTHING.

Complete line of Underwear in Ballbriggan, natural wool and fleece lined, Shirts and Drawers, Overalls, Pants, Dress Shirts, work Shirts, Over Jackets, wool and cotton Socks, Gloves, Mittens, etc.

SHOES AND RUBBERS.

Have all sizes to suit the trade, for ladies, men, boys and children.

DRESS GOODS.

Anything in the line you desire. Come look our stock over.

HARDWARE.

Shovels, Picks, Hinges, Screws, Hammers, Hatchets, Axes, all kinds, Handles and nails, from a shoe nail to a boat spike.

CONCLUSION.

We appreciate your past patronage and shall endeavor to give you the same service and same goods in the future as in the past. Phone orders receive our prompt attention and delivered promptly by our popular drayman Jake.

Yours truly

C. B. HOWARD & CO

HUNTING THE PECCARY

BY

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

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IN the United States the peccary is only found in the southernmost corner of Texas. In April, 1892, I made a flying visit to the ranch country of this region, starting from the town of Uvalde with a Texan friend, Mr. John Moore. My trip being very hurried, I had but a couple of days to devote to hunting.

Our first halting-place was at a ranch on the Frio; a low, wooden building, of many rooms, with open galleries between them, and veranda round about. The country was in some respects like, in others strangely unlike, the northern plains with which I was so well acquainted. It was for the most part covered with a scattered growth of tough, stunted mesquite trees, not dense enough to be called a forest, and yet sufficiently close to cut off the view. It was very dry, even as compared with the northern plains. The bed of the Frio was filled with coarse gravel, and for the most part dry as a bone on the surface, the water seeping through underneath, and only appearing in occasional deep holes. These deep holes or ponds never fail, even after a year's drouth; they were filled with fish. One lay quite near the ranch house, under a bold rocky bluff; at its edge grew giant cypress trees.

There had been many peccaries, or, as the Mexicans and cowpunchers of the border usually call them, javalinas, round this ranch a few years before the date of my visit. Until 1886, or thereabouts, these little wild hogs were not much molested, and abounded in the dense chaparral around the lower Rio Grande. In that year, however, it was suddenly discovered that their hides had a market value, being worth four bits—that is, half a dollar—apiece; and many Mexicans and not a few shiftless Texans went into the business of hunting them as a means of livelihood. They were more easily killed than deer, and, as a result, they were speedily exterminated in many localities where they had formerly been numerous, and even where they were left were to be found only in greatly diminished numbers. On this particular Frio ranch the last little band had been killed nearly a year before. There were three of them, a boar and two sows, and a couple of the cowboys stumbled on them early one morning while out with a dog. After half a mile's chase the three peccaries ran into a hollow pecan tree, and one of the cowboys, dismounting, improvised a lance by tying his knife to the end of a pole, and killed them all.

Many anecdotes were related to me of what they had done in the old days when they were plentiful on the ranch.

I spent two days hunting round this ranch, but saw no peccary sign what-

Saw no peccary sign, although deer were plentiful.

ever, although deer were quite plentiful.

Having satisfied myself that there were no javalinas left on the Frio ranch, and being nearly at the end of my holiday, I was about to abandon the effort to get any, when a passing cowman happened to mention the fact that some were still to be found on the Nueces River thirty miles or thereabouts to the southward. Thither I determined to go, and next morning Moore and I started in a buggy drawn by a redoubtable horse, named Jim Swinger, which we were allowed to use because he bucked so under the ... that nobody on the ranch could ... We drove six or seven hours ... the dry, waterless plains. ... valley of the Nueces itself ... grew thick. There were ... s of pecan trees, and ever... ...aks stood in many places, long, wind-shaken tufts of gray moss hanging from their limbs. Many of the trees in the wet spots were of giant size, and the whole landscape was semi-tropical in character.

High on a bluff shoulder overlooking the course of the river was perched the ranch house, toward which we were bending our steps; and here we were received with the hearty hospitality characteristic of the ranch country everywhere. The son of the ranchman, a tall, well-built young fellow, told me at once that there were peccaries in the neighborhood, and that he had himself shot one but two or three days before, and volunteered to lend us horses and pilot us to the game on the morrow, with the help of his two dogs. The last were big black curs with, as we were assured, "considerable hound" in them. One was at the time staying at the ranch house, the other was four or five miles off with a Mexican goat-herder, and it was arranged that early in the morning we should ride down to the latter place, taking the first dog with us and procuring his companion when we reached the goat-herder's house.

We started after breakfast, riding powerful cow-ponies, well trained to gallop at full speed through the dense chaparral. The big black hound slouched at our heels. We rode down the banks of the Nueces, crossing and recrossing the stream. Here and there were long, deep pools in the bed of the river, where rushes and lilies grew and huge mailed garfish swam slowly just beneath the surface of the water. Once my two companions stopped to pull a mired cow out of a slough, hauling with ropes from their saddle horns. In places there were half-dry pools, out of the regular current of the river, the water green and fetid. The trees were very tall and large. The streamers of pale gray moss hung thickly from the branches of the live-oaks, and when many trees thus draped stood close together they bore a strangely mournful and desolate look.

We finally found the queer little hut of the Mexican goat-herder in the midst of a grove of giant pecans. On the walls were nailed the skins of different beasts, raccoons, wildcats, and the tree-civet, with its ringed tail. The Mexican's brown wife and children were in the hut, but the man himself and the goats were off in the forest, and it took us three or four hours' search before we found him. Then it was nearly noon, and we lunched in his hut, a square building of split logs, with bare earth floor, and roof of clap-boards and bark. Our lunch consisted of goat's meat and pan de mais. The Mexican, a broad-chested man with a stolid Indian face, was evidently quite a sportsman, and had two or three half-starved hounds, besides the funny hairless little house dogs, of which Mexicans seem so fond.

Having borrowed the javalina hound of which we were in search, we rode off in quest of our game, the two dogs trotting gayly ahead. The one which had been living at the ranch had evidently fared well, and was very fat; the other was little else but skin and bone, but as alert and knowing as any New York street-boy, with the same air of disreputable capacity. It was this hound which always did most in finding the javalinas and bringing them to bay, his companion's chief use being to make a noise and lend the moral support of his presence.

We rode away from the river on the dry uplands, where the timber, though thick, was small, consisting almost exclusively of the thorny mesquites. Mixed among them were prickly pears, standing as high as our heads on horseback, and Spanish bayonets, looking in the distance like small palms; and there were many other kinds of cactus, all with poisonous thorns. Two or three times the dogs got on an old trail and rushed off giving tongue, whereat we galloped madly after them, ducking and dodging through and among the clusters of spine-bearing trees and cactus, not without getting a considerable number of thorns in our hands and legs. It was very dry and hot. Where the javalinas live in droves in the river bottoms they often drink at the pools; but when some distance from water they seem to live quite comfortably on the prickly pear, slaking their thirst by eating its hard, juicy fibre.

At last, after several false alarms, and gallops which led to nothing, when it lacked but an hour of sundown we struck a band of five of the little wild hogs. They were running off through the mesquites with a peculiar hopping or bounding motion, and we all, dogs and men, tore after them instantly.

Peccaries are very fast for a few hundred yards, but speedily tire, lose their wind, and come to bay. Almost immediately one of these, a sow, as it turned out, wheeled and charged at Moore as he passed. Moore never seeing her, but keeping on after another. The sow then stopped and stood still, chattering her teeth savagely, and I jumped off my horse and dropped her dead with a shot in the spine, over the shoulders. Moore meanwhile had dashed off after his pig in one direction, and killed the little beast with a shot from the saddle when it had come to bay, turning and going straight at him. Two of the peccaries got off; the remaining one, a rather large boar, was followed by the two dogs, and as soon as I had killed the sow I leaped again on my horse and made after them, guided by the yelping and baying. In less than a quarter of a mile they were on his haunches, and he wheeled and stood under a bush, charging at them when they came near him, and once catching one, inflicting an ugly cut. All the while his teeth kept going like castanets, with a rapid champing sound. I ran close up and killed him by a shot through the backbone where it joined the neck. His tusks were fine.

The few minutes' chase on horseback was great fun, and there was a certain excitement in seeing the fierce little creatures come to bay; but the true way to kill these peccaries would be with the spear. They could often be speared on horseback, and where this was impossible, by using dogs to bring them to bay they could readily be killed on foot; though, as they are

Dropped her dead with a shot in the spine.

very active, absolutely fearless, and inflict a most formidable bite, it would usually be safest to have two men go at one together. Peccaries are not difficult beasts to kill, because their short wind and their pugnacity make them come to bay before hounds so quickly. Two or three good dogs can bring to a halt a herd of considerable size. They then all stand in a bunch, or else with their sterns against a bank, chattering their teeth at their antagonists. When angry and at bay, they get their legs close together, their shoulders high, and their bristles all ruffled and look the very incarnation of anger, and they fight with reckless indifference to the very last. Hunters usually treat them with a certain amount of caution; but, as a matter of fact, I know of but one case where a man was hurt by them. He had shot at and wounded one, was charged both by it and by its two companions, and started to climb a tree; but as he drew himself from the ground, one sprang at him and bit him through the calf, inflicting a very severe wound. I have known of several cases of horses being cut, however, and dogs are very commonly killed. Indeed, a dog new to the business is almost certain to get very badly scarred, and no dog that hunts steadily can escape without some injury. If it runs in right at the heads of the animals, the probabilities are that it will get killed; and, as a rule, even two good-sized hounds cannot kill a peccary, though it is no larger than either of them. However, a wary, resolute, hard-biting dog of good size speedily gets accustomed to the chase, and can kill a peccary single-handed, seizing it from behind and worrying it to death, or watching its chance and grabbing it by the back of the neck where it joins the head.

Peccaries have delicately moulded short legs, and their feet are small, the tracks looking peculiarly dainty in consequence. Hence, they do not swim well, though they take to the water if necessary. They feed on roots, prickly pears, nuts, insects, lizards, etc. They usually keep entirely separate from the droves of half-wild swine that are so often found in the same neighborhoods; but in one case, on this very ranch where I was staying, a peccary deliberately joined a party of nine pigs and associated with them. When the owner of the pigs came up to them one day the peccary manifested great suspicion at his presence, and finally sidled close up and threatened to attack him, so that he had to shoot it.

The ranchman's son told me that he had never but once had a peccary assail him unprovoked, and even in this case it was his dog that was the object of attack, the peccary rushing out as it followed him home one evening through the chaparral. Even around this ranch the peccaries had very greatly decreased in numbers, and the survivors were learning some caution. In the old days it had been no uncommon thing for a big band to attack entirely of their own accord, and keep a hunter up a tree for hours at a time.

TRYING TO HOODWINK NEGROES

Democrats Pursuing Their Usual Double Faced Policy.

Upholding Disfranchisement In the South While Forming Colored Bryan Clubs In West.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Dem.]

General Winfield S. Hancock, who was the Democratic nominee for president in 1880, declared the tariff was principally a "local question"—that is to say, a Pennsylvania Democrat might be a protectionist for protection's sake, while a Democrat in Georgia or in Iowa might hold fast to the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only. The Massachusetts Democrat might be a free trader without reservation of any kind, while the West Virginia Democrat might be a free trader only with respect to commodities which were not produced by his own state. General Hancock's pronouncement was considered an ingenious evasion of the tariff issue, but it did not produce harmony in the Democratic party, and the general was defeated.

Twenty-eight years have passed since General Hancock defined the tariff as a local question upon which the Democrats of each state were free to act with regard chiefly to local interests. The principle which he then formulated seems to have been adopted by Democrats in the west in respect to the relation of the Democratic party to the negro. Last week the West Virginia Democratic convention embodied in its platform planks demanding certain qualifications for voters, designed to disfranchise many negroes. Their platform also contains a declaration in favor of separate coaches for white and negro passengers on railroads. The West Virginia Democrats not only refuse to hold out the olive branch to the negro and invite him into their fold, but they are determined to limit his political activity by a disfranchising law and to bring him under the operation of a "Jim Crow" law when he travels on the railroads of that state.

What Are the Promises?

Out in Nebraska and in Kansas the Democratic campaign managers are organizing negro voters into Bryan clubs. In Ohio no effort will be spared to secure the support of the negro voters for the Democratic national ticket. What pledges have been given and what inducements have been offered does not appear. But it is a fair inference that the managers have promised to do "something for the negro," perhaps to recognize him in the distribution of offices, if Mr. Bryan should be elected, and also to take such action as the negroes may demand in respect to the reinstatement of the negro battalion dismissed from the army by President Roosevelt for the attack on Brownsville. Last week when the West Virginia Democrats were declaring for a disfranchisement law and for a "Jim Crow" law the Democratic convention in the Twelfth congressional district of Ohio adopted a platform favoring "the enactment of laws which shall accord to all men accused of wrongdoing, whether soldiers or civilians, a fair and impartial trial and an opportunity to be heard before conviction or punishment." This apparently refers to the Brownsville incident. It may also have a broader meaning and a more extended application and may be susceptible of an interpretation which will make southern Democrats open their eyes with amazement and possibly with apprehension.

Race Question "Local Issue?"

There seems to be no ground for reasonable doubt that the Democratic campaign managers in the west, in the effort to secure negro support for their national ticket, are acting upon the principle that the race question is only a "local issue." It is evident that the south does not approve this plan of campaign, but is powerless to check it. The Democracy of the south is in full accord with the position taken by the West Virginia Democrats last week. And yet it is assumed by those who are trying to get negroes to support Mr. Bryan that the south will act in hearty co-operation with the Ohio, Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois Democrats who are welcoming the negro into free fellowship in the Democratic party and probably promising to annul the decision of President Roosevelt in the Brownsville matter. The theory of western Democrats that the race problem is merely a local issue is calculated to give the south much concern. Many Democrats in that section may question whether it is worth while to elect a Democratic president who may open wide the door of political opportunity to the negro.

Chafin Needs an Ark.

"Never since the flood has water reached such a high tide as at present," says the dry candidate for president. Looks as if he might be swept away in the freshet.

Rattling the Skeleton.

Eugene W. Chafin, the Prohibition candidate, was born in Waukesha, Wisconsin's foremost watering place.—New York Mail.

None of the Bryan phonograph records has the speeches advocating free silver and immediate government ownership of the railways, nor have they the "great commoner's" attacks on Roger Sullivan, Colonel Watterson and Guffey. These omissions tell an important story.

Merchant Tailoring

Fall Stock has arrived in all popular shades. Brown and Elephant Gray are the leaders of this season.
Call and look them over

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Has removed from Broad Street and is now located on Fourth Street, opposite the Odd Fellows Block, where she will continue to serve her customers with

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Most elaborate showing of the new styles for fall in women's apparel.

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AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER ONE.
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and to give the General Assembly power to establish a separate court in Philadelphia county, with criminal and miscellaneous jurisdiction.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the following amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same are hereby, proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas, shall be vested in one court of common pleas in each of said counties, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of each of the said courts shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in each of said courts may be, by law, increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first Monday of January succeeding its adoption.

Section 2. That article five, section eight, be amended by making an addition thereto so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of oyer and terminer and the courts of quarter sessions of the peace of said counties, in such manner as may be directed by law: Provided, That in the county of Philadelphia the General Assembly shall have power to establish a separate court, consisting of not more than four judges, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction in criminal cases and in such other matters as may be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER TWO.
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, allowing counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts, or other municipal or incorporated districts, to increase their indebtedness.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That section eight, article nine, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, reading as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," be amended, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article of said Constitution, so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed ten per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER THREE.
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared, that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE BUCKBOARD.

Invented In the Year 1820 by a Pennsylvania Doctor.

Though the name "buckboard" is applied to thousands of carriages, few people know how the word came to be used.

Back around 1820, says the American Vehicle, in explaining it, when the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise was almost entirely by wagon, a Dr. Buck, who for many years afterward was the military storekeeper at Washington, was in charge of military stores en route to army posts in the southwest.

In east Tennessee much difficulty was experienced by reason of the rough roads, and here were frequent mishaps, mostly from the wagons overturning.

Dr. Buck overhauled the outfit, and, abandoning the wagon bodies, long boards were set directly on the axles or hung below, and the stores were loaded in such a manner that there were no further delays from breakdowns, and the stores safely reached their destinations. In special emergency, too, the load could be shifted or taken off in a hurry.

The idea was probably not new, but Dr. Buck's example was followed, especially when roads were rough, and soon much hauling was done by the use of wheels, axles and boards only.

Now we have the buckboard, both in carriage and automobile forms, conforming closely to the original idea, though few suspect the source of it.—San Francisco Chronicle.

HAD BEEN IN JAIL.

Yet It Did Not Prejudice His Standing as a Witness.

An important case was being tried before the criminal court of the District of Columbia. An old negro was in the witness box. The district attorney commenced:

"What is your name?"

"John Williams, sah."

"Are you the John Williams who was sent to the Albany penitentiary for larceny?"

"No, sah—not this John."

"Are you the John Williams who was convicted of arson and sent to the Baltimore penitentiary?"

"No, sah."

"Have you ever been in any penitentiary?"

"Yes, sah."

All eyes were now turned upon the witness. The district attorney smiled complacently and resumed:

"How many times have you been in the penitentiary?"

"Twice, sah."

"Where?"

"In Baltimore, sah."

"How long were you there the first time?"

"About two hours, sah."

"How long the second time?" asked the attorney, rather crestfallen.

"An hour, sah. I went there to whitewash a cell that was wanted for a lawyer who had robbed his client."

The attorney sat down amid the laughter of the spectators.

The Effort of His Life a Failure.

W. S. Gilbert had a novel experience before he wrote for the stage, when he was a barrister waiting for his first brief. It was long in coming, and when it did come Mr. Gilbert determined, of course, to make the effort of his life.

He was intrusted with the prosecution of an old Irish woman for stealing a coat, and when he began the speech that he had prepared and rehearsed so carefully, the old dame at once began to interject: "Oh, ye divil, sit down!" "Sure, now, he's a loier, yer honor!" "Sit down, ye spalpeen!" "He's known to all the perlice, yer honor!" After some minutes of this abuse Gilbert asked the recorder's intervention, but that official was too busy laughing. So the effort of his life was not a success.

Present Giving Worse Than Tipping.

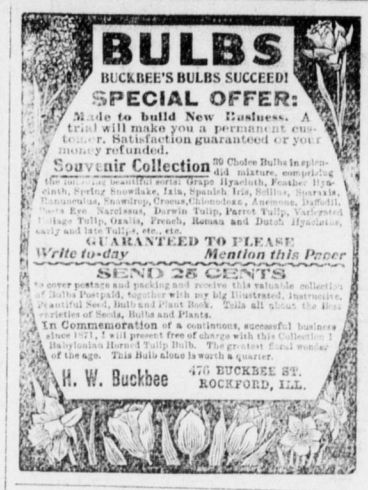
The trend of the times makes itself felt in the matter of presents and present giving. In the days of our grandmothers these tokens of affection were few and far between and were marked by a stern simplicity. But we have changed all that, and the up to date riot of presents means a deadly drain on our bank balances.

The tipping tax is bad enough, but the burden of countless presents can give it points and a beating.—London Tatler.

In a Bad Way.

"You seem much upset, my good man," remarked the curate, who happened to call when Murkie was laying down the law somewhat emphatically to his family circle.

"Hupset?" bellowed Murkie. "I should think I am hupset! Our blessed kid's just set 'isself on fire, an' blowed if the missus 'ere ain't bin an' put 'im out with my pot o' beer, an' me stony broke too!"—London Answers.



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WM. HACKENBERG,
AGENT.

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It can always be depended upon, even in the more severe attacks of cramp colic and cholera morbus.

It is equally successful for summer diarrhœa and cholera infantum in children, and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now.
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

FOUNDERS' WEEK, PHILADELPHIA.

From October 4 to 10 Philadelphia will celebrate the 225th Anniversary of the City's founding by a series of remarkable events.

On Monday afternoon 25,000 soldiers, sailors and marines will parade. The Police and Fire Departments will parade on Tuesday afternoon, depicting their development from the early times. Wednesday afternoon will witness one of the greatest industrial parades ever seen in this country. Over 100 floats will illustrate the evolution of the City's industries. A great river pageant will be given on Thursday afternoon, in which 500 vessels including United States and foreign warships will participate. Fifteen thousand uniformed Red Men with historical floats will parade in the evening. On Friday the first great historical pageant ever given in America, illustrating by 40 floats and 5000 costumed characters the history of Philadelphia, will be the grand climax of the celebration. The P. O. S. of A. will parade in the evening. Saturday will be devoted to athletics, motor races, and Knights Templar parades. The city will be specially illuminated every night and a musical-historical drama "Philadelphia" will be given every evening on Franklin Field.

Special tickets to Philadelphia will be sold October 2 to 10, good to return until October 12, at reduced rates; minimum rate $1.00. See Ticket Agents. 1185-31-2t.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS

TO

NIAGARA FALLS

September 9, 23, and October 7, 1908

Round-Trip Rate $4.60 from Emporium Junction

Tickets good going on SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Day Coaches, leaving 4.35 P. M.

Tickets good returning on regular trains within **FIFTEEN DAYS** including date of excursion. Stop-off within limit allowed at Buffalo returning.

Illustrated Booklet and full information may be obtained from Ticket Agents.

J. R WOOD,
Passenger Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent
No. 596-19-15t.

A GRIZZLY HUNT

BY

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

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IF out in the late fall or early spring, it is often possible to follow a bear's trail in the snow; having come upon it either by chance or hard hunting, or else having found where it leads from some carcass on which the beast has been feeding. In the pursuit one must exercise great caution, as at such times the hunter is easily seen a long way off, and game is always especially watchful for any foe that may follow its trail.

Once I killed a grisly in this manner. It was early in the fall, but snow lay

A slight whistle brought him to a stand.

on the ground, while the gray weather boded a storm. My camp was in a bleak, wind-swept valley, high among the mountains which form the divide between the head-waters of the Salmon and Clarke's Fork of the Columbia. At dawn I rose and shook myself free of the buffalo robe, coated with hoar-frost. The ashes of the fire were lifeless; in the dim morning the air was bitter cold. I did not linger a moment, but snatched up my rifle, pulled on my fur cap and gloves, and strode off up a side ravine; as I walked I ate some mouthfuls of venison, left over from supper.

Two hours of toil up the steep mountain brought me to the top of a spur. The sun had risen, but was hidden behind a bank of sullen clouds. On the divide I halted, and gazed out over a vast landscape, inconceivably wild and dismal. For two hours I walked onwards across the ridges and valleys. Then among some scattered spruces, where the snow lay to the depth of half a foot, I suddenly came on the fresh, broad trail of a grisly. The brute was evidently roaming restlessly about in search of a winter den, but willing, in passing, to pick up any food that lay handy. At once I took the trail, travelling above and to one side, and keeping a sharp look-out ahead. The bear was going across wind, and this made my task easy. I walked rapidly, though cautiously.

At last, peering cautiously over a ridge crowned with broken rocks, I saw my quarry, a big, burly bear, with silvered fur. He had halted on an open hill-side, and was busily digging up the caches of some rock gophers or squirrels. He seemed absorbed in his work, and the stalk was easy. Slipping quietly back, I ran towards the end of the spur, and in ten minutes struck a ravine, of which one branch ran past within seventy yards of where the bear was working. In this ravine was a rather close growth of stunted evergreens, affording good cover, although in one or two places I had to lie down and crawl through the snow. When I reached the point for which I was aiming, the bear had just finished rooting, and was starting off. A slight whistle brought him to a standstill, and I drew a bead behind his shoulder and low down, resting the rifle across the crooked branch of a dwarf spruce. At the crack he ran off at speed, making no sound, but the thick spatter of blood splashes, showing clear on the white snow, betrayed the mortal nature of the wound. For some minutes I followed the trail; and then, topping a ridge, I saw the dark bulk lying motionless in a snow drift at the foot of a low rock-wall down which he had tumbled.

One day while camped near the Bitter Root Mountains in Montana I found that a bear had been feeding on the carcass of a moose which lay some five miles from the little open glade in which my tent was pitched, and I made up my mind to try to get a shot at it that afternoon. I stayed in camp till about three o'clock, lying lazily back on the bed of sweet-smelling evergreen boughs, watching the pack ponies as they stood under the pines on the edge of the open, stamping now and then, and switching their tails. The air was still, the sky a glorious blue; at that hour in the afternoon even the September sun was hot.

When the shadows began to lengthen, I shouldered my rifle and plunged into the woods. At first my route lay along a mountain side; then for half a mile over a windfall, the dead timber piled about in crazy confusion. After that I went up the bottom of a valley by a little brook, the ground being carpeted with a sponge of soaked moss.

At the head of this brook was a pond covered with water lilies; and a scramble through a rocky pass took me into a high, wet valley, where the thick growth of spruce was broken by occasional strips of meadow. In this valley the moose carcass lay, well at the upper end.

In moccasined feet I trod softly through the soundless woods. Under the dark branches it was already dusk, and the air had the cool chill of evening. As I neared the clump where the body lay I walked with redoubled caution, watching and listening with strained alertness. Then I heard a twig snap; and my blood leaped, for I knew the bear was at his supper. In another moment I saw his shaggy brown form. He was working with all his awkward giant strength, trying to bury the carcass, twisting it to one side and the other with wonderful ease.

One he got angry and suddenly gave it a tremendous cuff with his paw; in his bearing he had something half humorous, half devilish. I crept up within forty yards; but for several minutes he would not keep his head still. Then something attracted his attention in the forest, and he stood motionless looking towards it, broadside to me, with his fore-paws planted on the carcass. This gave me my chance. I drew a very fine bead between his eye and ear, and pulled trigger. He dropped like a steer when struck with a pole-axe.

If there is a good hiding-place handy it is better to lie in wait at the carcass. One day on the head-waters of the Madison, I found that a bear was coming to an elk I had shot some days before; and I at once determined to ambush the beast when he came back that evening. The carcass lay in the middle of a valley a quarter of a mile broad. The bottom of this valley was covered by an open forest of tall pines; a thick jungle of smaller evergreens marked where the mountains rose on either hand. There were a number of large rocks scattered here and there, one, of very convenient shape, being only some seventy or eighty yards from the carcass. Up this I clambered. It hid me perfectly, and on its top was a carpet of soft pine needles, on which I could lie at my ease.

Hour after hour passed by. Every slight noise made my pulses throb as I lay motionless on the rock gazing intently into the gathering gloom. I began to fear that it would grow too dark to shoot before the grisly came.

Suddenly and without warning, the great bear stepped out of the bushes and trod across the pine needles with such swift and silent footsteps that its bulk seemed unreal. It was very cautious, continually halting to peer around; and once it stood up on its hind legs and looked long down the valley towards the red west. As it reached the carcass I put a bullet between its shoulders. It rolled over, while the woods resounded with its savage roaring. Immediately it struggled to its feet and staggered off; and fell again to the next shot, squalling and yelling. Twice this was repeated, the brute being one of those bears which greet every wound with a great outcry, and sometimes seem to lose their feet when hit—although they will occasionally fight as savagely as their more silent brethren. In this case the wounds were mortal, and the bear died before reaching the edge of the thicket.

I spent much of the fall of 188[illegible] hunting on the head-waters of the Salmon and Snake in Idaho and along the Montana boundary line from the Big Hole Basin and the head of the Wisdom River to the neighborhood of Red Rock Pass and to the north and west of Henry's Lake. During the last fortnight my companion was the old mountain man, named Griffeth or Griffin—I cannot tell which, as he was always called either "Hank" or "Griff." He was a crabbedly honest old fellow, and a very skilful hunter; but he was worn out with age and rheumatism, and his temper had failed even faster than his bodily strength. He showed me a greater variety of game than I had ever seen before in so short a time nor did I ever before or after make so successful a hunt. But he was an exceedingly disagreeable companion on account of his surly, moody ways. I generally had to get up first, to kindle the fire and make ready breakfast, and he was very quarrelsome. Finally, during my absence from camp one day, while not very far from Red Rock pass, he found my whiskey-flask, which I kept purely for emergencies, and drank all the contents.

When I came back he was quite drunk. This was unbearable, and after some high words I left him, and struck off homeward through the woods on my own account. We had with us four pack and saddle horses; and of these I took a very intelligent and gentle little bronco mare, which possessed the invaluable trait of always staying near camp, even when not hobbled. I was not hampered with much of an outfit, having only my buffalo sleeping-bag, a fur coat, and my washing kit, with a couple of spare pairs of socks and some handkerchiefs. I walked, while the little mare followed almost like a dog, often without my having hold the lariat which served as halter.

As dusk was coming on I halted and camped in a little open spot by the side of a small, noisy brook, with crystal water. I opened the pack, tossed the bedding on a smooth spot, knee-haltered the little mare, dragged up a few dry logs, and then strolled off, rifle on shoulder, through the frosty gloaming, to see if I could pick up a grouse for supper.

As I was thinking of turning towards camp, I stole up to the crest of one of the ridges, and looked over into the valley some sixty yards off. Immediately I caught the loom of some large, dark object; and another glance showed me a big grisly walking slowly off with his head down. He was quartering to me, and I fired into his flank, the bullet, as I afterwards found, ranging downward and piercing one lung.

At the shot he uttered a loud, moaning grunt and plunged forward at a heavy gallop, while I raced obliquely down the hill to cut him off. After going a few hundred feet he reached a laurel thicket, some thirty yards broad, and two or three times as long which he did not leave. I ran up to the edge and there halted, not liking to venture into the mass of twisted, close-growing stems and glossy foliage. Moreover, as I halted, I heard him utter a peculiar, savage kind of whine from the heart of the brush. Accordingly, I began to skirt the edge, standing on tiptoe and gazing earnestly to see if I could not catch a glimpse of his hide. When I was at the narrowest part of the thicket, he suddenly left it directly opposite, and then wheeled and stood broadside to me on the hill-side, a little above. He turned his head stiffly towards me; scarlet strings of froth hung from his lips; his eyes burned like embers in the gloom.

I held true, aiming behind the shoulder, and my bullet shattered the point or lower end of his heart, taking out a big nick. Instantly the great bear turned with a harsh roar of fury and challenge, blowing the bloody foam from his mouth, so that I saw the gleam of his white fangs; and then he charged straight at me, crashing and bounding through the laurel bushes, so that it was hard to aim. I waited until he came to a fallen tree, raking him as he topped it with a ball, which entered his chest and went through the cavity of his body, but he neither swerved nor flinched, and at the moment I did not know that I had struck him. He came steadily on, and in another second was almost upon me. I fired for his forehead, but my bullet went low, entering his open mouth,

He made a vicious side blow at me.

smashing his lower jaw and going into the neck. I leaped to one side almost as I pulled trigger; and through the hanging smoke the first thing I saw was his paw as he made a vicious side blow at me. The rush of his charge carried him past. As he struck he lurched forward, leaving a pool of bright blood where his muzzle hit the ground; but he recovered himself and made two or three jumps onwards, while I hurriedly jammed a couple of cartridges into the magazine, my rifle holding only four, all of which I had fired. Then he tried to pull up, but as he did so his muscles seemed suddenly to give way, his head drooped, and he rolled over and over like a shot rabbit. Each of my first three bullets had inflicted a mortal wound.

HUNTING DEER ON HORSEBACK

BY

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

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ALL kinds of hunting on horseback—and most hunting on horseback is done with hounds—tend to bring out the best and manliest qualities in the men who follow them, and they should be encouraged in every way. Long after the redeman, as well as the game he hunts, shall have vanished from the plains, the cattle country will afford fine sport in coursing hares; and both wolves and deer could be followed and killed with packs of properly-trained hounds, and such sport would be even more exciting than still-hunting with the rifle. It is on the great plains lying west of the Missouri that riding to hounds will in the end receive its fullest development as a national pastime.

But at present it is almost unknown in the cattle country; and the ranchman who loves sport must try still-hunting—and by still-hunting is meant pretty much every kind of chase where a single man, unaided by a dog, and almost always on foot, outgenerals a deer and kills it with the rifle. To do this successfully, unless deer are very plenty and tame, implies a certain knowledge of the country, and a good knowledge of the habits of the game. The hunter must keep a sharp look-out for deer sign; for, though a man soon gets to have a general knowledge of the kind of places in which deer are likely to be, yet he will also find that they are either very capricious, or else that no man has more than a partial understanding of their tastes and likings; for many spots apparently just suited to them will be almost uninhabited, while in others they will be found where it would hardly occur to any one to suspect their presence. Any cause may temporarily drive deer out of a given locality. Still-hunting, especially, is sure to send many away, while rendering the others extremely wild and shy, and where deer have become used to being pursued in only one way, it is often an excellent plan to try some entirely different method.

A certain knowledge of how to track deer is very useful. To become a really skillful tracker is most difficult; and there are some kinds of ground, where, for instance, it is very hard and dry, or frozen solid, on which almost any man will be at fault. But any one with a little practice can learn to do a certain amount of tracking. On snow, of course, it is very easy; but on the other hand it is also peculiarly difficult to avoid being seen by the deer when the ground is white. After deer have been frightened once or twice, or have even merely been disturbed by man, they get the habit of keeping a watch back on their trail; and when snow has fallen, a man is such a conspicuous object deer see him a long way off, and even the tamest become wild. A deer will often, before lying down, take a half circle back to one side and make its bed a few yards from its trail, where it can, itself unseen, watch any person tracing it up. A man tracking in snow needs to pay very little heed to the footprints, which can be followed without effort, but requires to keep up the closest scrutiny over the ground ahead of him, and on either side of the trail.

In the early morning when there is a heavy dew the footprints will be as

The bullet had broken the backs of both.

plain as possible in the grass, and can then be followed readily; and in any place where the ground is at all damp they will usually be plain enough to be made out without difficulty. When the ground is hard or dry the work is very much less easy, and soon becomes so difficult as not to be worth while following up. Indeed, at all times, even in the snow, tracks are chiefly of use to show the probable locality in which a deer may be found; and the still-hunter instead of laboriously walking along a trail will do far better to merely follow it until, from its freshness and direction, he feels confident that the deer is in some particular space of ground, and then hunt through it, guiding himself by his knowledge of the deer's habits and by the character of the land. Tracks are of most use in showing whether deer are plenty or scarce, whether they have been in the place recently or not. Generally, signs of deer are infinitely more plentiful than the animals themselves—although in regions where tracking is especially difficult deer are often jumped without any sign having been seen at all.

Although still-hunting on foot is on the whole the best way to get deer, yet there are many places where from the nature of the land the sport can be followed quite as well on horseback, than which there is no more pleasant kind of hunting. The best shot I ever made in my life—a shot into which, however, I am afraid the element of chance entered much more largely than the element of skill—was made while hunting black-tail on horseback.

We were at that time making quite a long trip with the wagon, and were going up the fork of a plains river in Western Montana. As we were out of food, those two of our number who usually undertook to keep the camp supplied with game determined to make a hunt off back of the river after black-tail; for though there were some white-tail in the more densely timbered river bottoms, we had been unable to get any. It was arranged that the wagon should go on a few mils, and then halt for the night, as it was already the middle of the afternoon when we started out. The country resembled in character other parts of the cattle plains, but it was absolutely bare of trees except along the bed of the river. The rolling hills sloped steeply off into long valleys and deep ravines. They were sparsely covered with coarse grass, and also with an irregular growth of tall sage-brush, which in some places gathered into dense thickets. A beginner would have thought the country entirely too barren of cover to hold deer, but a very little experience teaches one that deer will be found in thickets of such short and sparse growth that it seems as if they could hide nothing; and, what is more, that they will often skulk round in such thickets without being discovered. And a black-tail is a bold, free animal, liking to go out in comparatively open country, where he must trust to his own powers, and not to any concealment, to protect him from danger.

Where the hilly country joined the alluvial river bottom, it broke off short into steep bluffs, up which none but a Western pony could have climbed. It is really wonderful to see what places a pony can get over, and the indifference with which it regards tumbles. In getting up from the bottom we went into a wash-out, and then led our ponies along a clay ledge, from which we turned off and went straight up a very steep sandy bluff. My companion was ahead; just as he turned off the ledge, and as I was right underneath him, his horse, in plunging to try to get up the sand bluff, overbalanced itself, and, after standing erect on its hind legs for a second, came over backward. The second's pause while it stood bolt upright, gave me time to make a frantic leap out of the way with my pony, which scrambled after me, and we both clung with hands and hoofs to the side of the bank, while the other horse took two as complete somersaults as I ever saw, and landed with a crash at the bottom of the wash-out, feet uppermost. I thought it was done for, but not a bit. After a moment or two it struggled to its legs, shook itself, and looked round in rather a shame-faced way, apparently not in the least the worse for the fall. We now got my pony up to the top by vigorous pulling, and then went down for the other, which at first strongly objected to making another trial, but, after much coaxing and a good deal of abuse, took a start and went up without trouble.

For some time after reaching the top of the bluffs we rode along without seeing anything. When it was possible, we kept one on each side of a creek, avoiding the tops of the ridges, because while on them a horseman can be seen at a very long distance, and going with particular caution whenever we went round a spur or came up over a crest. The country stretched away like an endless, billowy sea of dull-brown soil and barren sage-brush, the valleys making long parallel furrows, and every thing having a look of dreary sameness.

At length, as we came out on a rounded ridge, three black-tail bucks started up from a lot of sage-brush some two hundred yards away and below us, and made off down hill. It was a very long shot, especially to try running, but, as game seemed scarce and cartridges were plenty, I leaped off the horse, and, kneeling, fired. The bullet went low, striking in line at the feet of the hindmost. I was very high next time, making a wild shot above and ahead of them, which had the effect of turning them, and they went off round a shoulder of a bluff, being by this time down in the valley. Having plenty of time I elevated the sights (a thing I hardly ever do) to four hundred yards and waited for their reappearance. Meanwhile they had evidently gotten over their fright, for pretty soon one walked out from the other side of the bluff, and came to a standstill, broadside toward me. He was too far off for me to see his horns.

As I was raising the rifle another stepped out and began to walk towards the first. I thought I might as well have as much of a target as possible to shoot at, and waited for the second buck to come out farther, which he did immediately and stood still just alongside of the first. I aimed above his shoulders and pulled the trigger. Over went the two bucks! And when I rushed down to where they lay I found I had pulled a little to one side, and the bullet had broken the backs of both.

While my companion was dressing them I went back and paced off the distance. It was just four hundred and thirty-one long paces; over four hundred yards. Both were large bucks and very fat, with the velvet hanging in shreds from their antlers, for it was late in August. The day was waning and we had a long ride back to the wagon, each with a buck behind his saddle. When we came back to the river valley it was pitch dark, and it was rather ticklish work for our heavily laden horses to pick their way down the steep bluffs and over the rapid stream; nor were we sorry when we saw ahead under a bluff the gleam of the camp fire, as it was reflected back from the canvas-topped prairie schooner, that for the time being represented home to us.

His legs hardly so much as twitched.

This was much the best shot I ever made; and it is just such a shot as any one will occasionally make if he takes a good many chances and fires often at ranges where the odds are greatly against his hitting. I suppose I had fired a dozen times at animals four or five hundred yards off, and now, by the doctrine of chances, I happened to hit; but I would have been very foolish if I had thought for a moment that I had learned how to hit at over four hundred yards. I have yet to see the hunter who can hit with any regularity at that distance, when he has to judge it for himself; though I have seen plenty who could make such a long range hit now and then. And I have noticed that such a hunter, in talking over his experience, was certain soon to forget the numerous misses he made, and to say, and even to actually think, that his occasional hits represented his average shooting.

One of the finest black-tail bucks I ever shot was killed by lying out in a rather unusual place. I was hunting mountain-sheep, in a stretch of very high and broken country, and about mid-day, crept cautiously up to the edge of a great gorge, whose sheer walls went straight down several hundred feet. Peeping over the brink of the chasm I saw a buck, lying out on a ledge so narrow as to barely hold him, right on the face of the cliff wall opposite, some distance below, and about seventy yards diagonally across from me. He lay with his legs half stretched out, and his head turned so as to give me an exact center-shot at his forehead; the bullet going in between his eyes, so that his legs hardly so much as twitched when he received it.

It was toilsome and almost dangerous work climbing out to where he lay; I have never known any other individual, even of this bold and adventurous species of deer, to take its noonday siesta in a place so barren of all cover and so difficult of access even to the most sure-footed climber. This buck was as fat as a prize sheep, and heavier than any other I have ever killed; while his antlers also were, with two exceptions, the best I ever got.

Three men sat down at a restaurant table. "Bring me a very rare steak," said one. "I want a rare steak, too," said the second man, "but I want it very rare. Just have the sides seared a little, and let the blood run out of it." Then the third man said, "Bring me a rare steak from an animal which has not been killed, but just crippled."